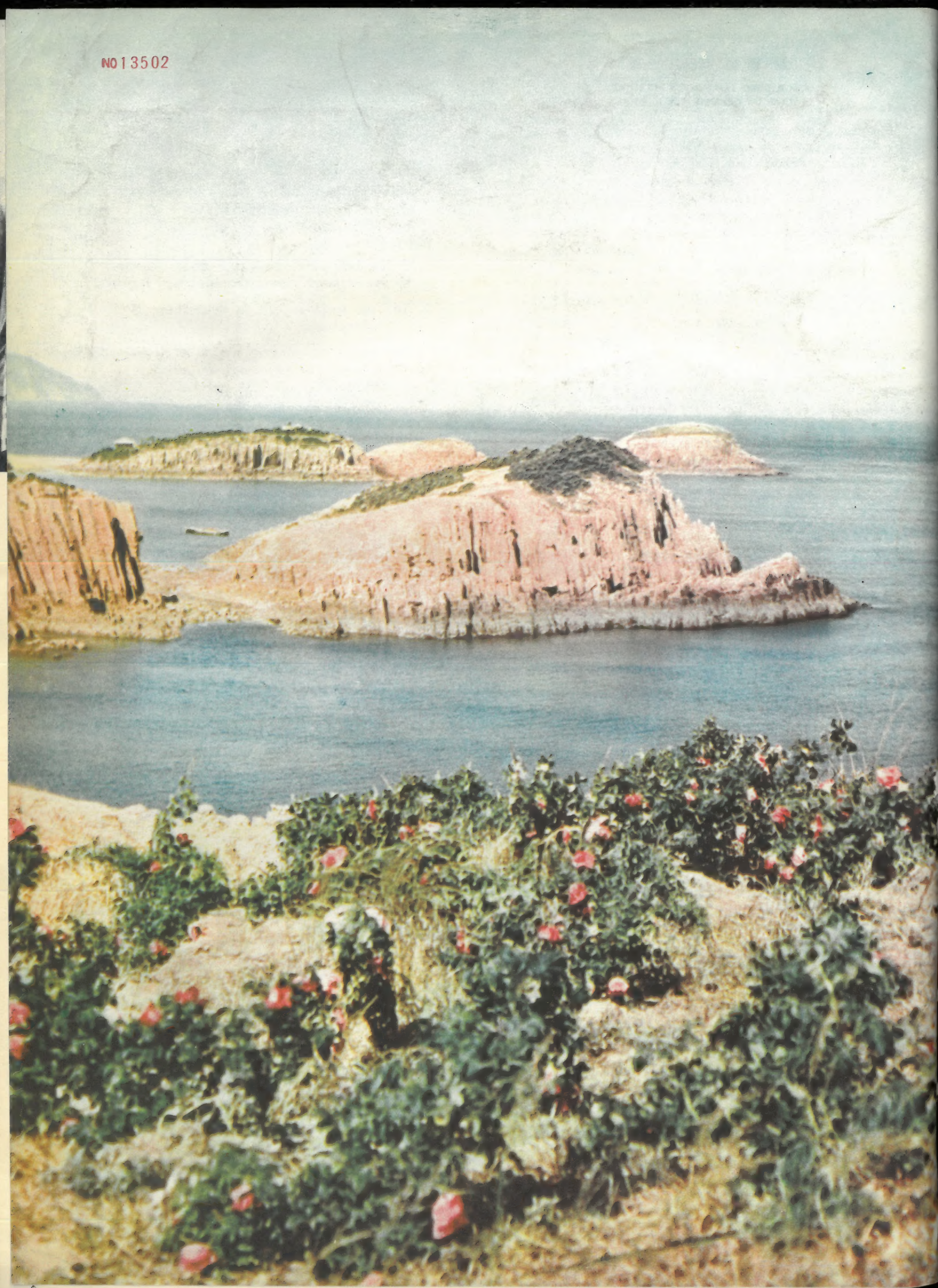


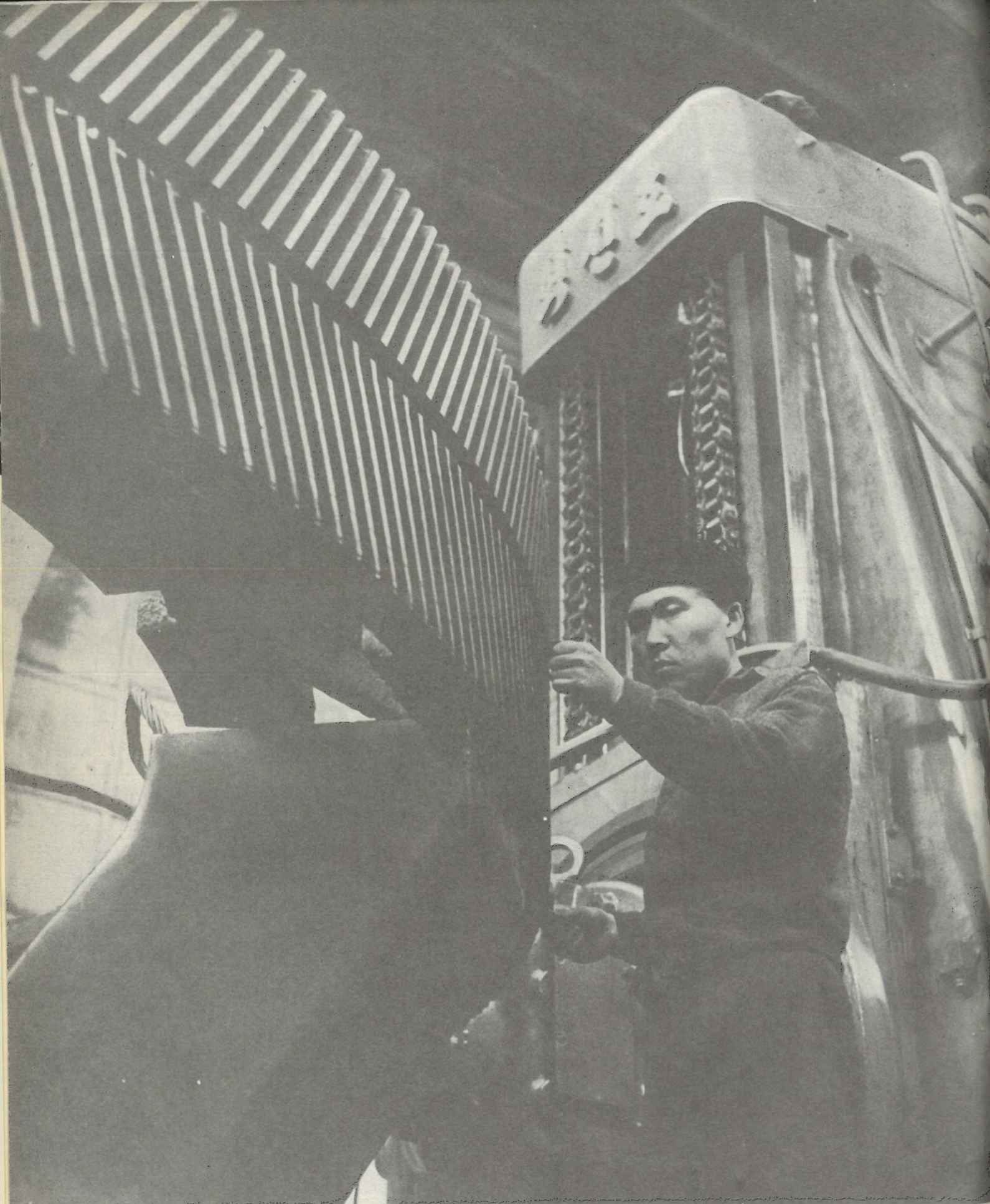
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Processing a giant gear-wheel at the Koosung Mining-machine Factory. The workers there are turning out heavy machines with the 6-metre hob they have made

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UPSURGE OF THE CHULLIMA MOVEMENT

DURING the past years the Korean people launched the historic grand Chullima march exhibiting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, turned in a short space of time our once backward country into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural country with the independent national economy.

The Korean people who had led a life of abject poverty for a long time under the oppression and exploitation at the hands of the foreign imperialists, had the revolutionary urge to advance faster than others; they felt a burning desire to relieve their compatriots who are still languishing in South Korea under U.S. occupation and to unify the country at an earliest date.

Turning to good account such aspirations and enthusiasm of the masses, the Workers' Party of Korea which is always leading the Korean people to victories caused to come the Chullima movement—the great upsurge in socialist construction.

The entire Korean people following the road indicated by the Party, cast off the old and the outmoded, and pushed ahead with socialist construction at a rapid pace of Chullima (a legendary horse which covers a thousand ri a day).

The momentum which gave rise to the Chullima movement was the historic December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Mention must be made of the fact that the

situation of our country at that time was very difficult, internally and externally.

The post-war three-year national economic plan had been carried out ahead of schedule, but there was yet a shortage of materials, funds, and labour. Then U.S.-led world reactionaries were desperate in their anti-communist move, and international revisionism began to lift its head.

In the southern part of our Republic, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were noisy with the cry of "march to North."

However, our Party placed trust in the inexhaustible might and immense loyalty of our people who had withstood arduous days of the war and gone over successfully the first difficult bend in the post-war reconstruction.

Only by mobilizing this inexhaustible might could we successfully overcome obstacles and expedite our march to the brighter tomorrow, smashing the enemies at home and abroad.

The December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of our Party counting on the might of the popular masses, roused the whole Party and the entire people to a titanic struggle, furnishing them with the right key to the situation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders personally went into among the workers to tell them about the hard conditions of the country and consulted with them how to carry out the urgent economic tasks, overcome difficulties and to seek reserves.

Having grasped the hearts of the popular masses, the Party policy became a mighty material strength, and it made our working people display matchless mass heroism in socialist construction. This was the beginning of the great Chullima movement.

Our Party found in the Chullima movement a decisive guarantee for the successful socialist construction of the country, and saw to it that the movement grew further.

In developing the Chullima movement our Party attached a deep significance to giving full rein to the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the popular masses.

In the first place, our Party called for a nation-wide ideological struggle against passivism, conservatism and mystery about technique which barred the development of the Chullima movement.

And in the course of this struggle, conservatism and passivism mystifying science and technique and clinging to "nominal capacity" and "norm" were shattered to pieces, and the revolutionary spirit of thinking boldly and acting boldly swept the whole country.

The Party also put the main stress on enhancing the political and ideological consciousness of the masses, and on combining the heightened zeal of the masses with science and technique.

As a result, in all parts of the country one miracle after another was wrought, and the Chullima movement leaped to a higher level, the Chullima Workteam Movement.

The Chullima Workteam Movement was initiated in March 1959 by Jin Eung Won and his workteam of the steel shop of the Kangsun Steel Works under the slogan of "Let's work, study, and live in a communist way!" Since then the movement has developed in depth and width comprising all fields of the national economy—industry, agriculture, transport, construction, science, education, culture, public health. Today even neighbourhood units are in this movement. Now workers, office workers, peasants, and students—some 3,210,000—are in the movement, and more than 17,900 workteams and workshops embracing 586,000 won the title of Chullima Workteam and among them 179 workteams, the title of Twice Chullima Workteam.

The Chullima Workteam Movement spreading widely among the working people of our country is the highest form of the socialist emulation drive.

The Chullima riders are devoting all their energies and talents to the conquest of high eminence of socialism.

To make labour productivity rise speedily they explore to the full latent reserves and pool their talents and creative power, and step up the mechanization and automation in production by energetically pushing ahead with the collective technical innovation movement. Last year, in

2,067 Chullima workteams in the field of industry, 42,176 inventions and rationalization proposals were introduced in production and construction. This figure is an average of 97 per cent above that of ordinary workteams.

Chullima riders regard it as their important duty to steadily enhance their technical and cultural levels in order to step up the technical and cultural revolutions. Last year alone 1,701 technicians and 386 engineers emerged from 3,617 Chullima workteams in the field of industry.

The Chullima Workteam Movement is a school for mass management. Through this movement the working people consciously and voluntarily take part in running economy and the state.

In the Chullima workteams everyone becomes workteam leader and safety man under the rotating system. Thus all workers are able to organize production and sum up the results. The Chullima riders exercise control over labour and materials without the help of bookkeepers and assessors, and raise the quality of goods by inspecting products by themselves and cut down systematically production costs.

To remould every one into a new type of man with communist traits through mass education is of the most important significance in the Chullima Workteam Movement.

The Chullima workteams are combining communist education with the education in revolutionary tradition, and push ahead with the work of remoulding man in close combination with the production activities while adopting teaching by positive examples as the principal method.

The Chullima workteams are reforming the laggard into the advanced, the passivist into the activist through mutual assistance, thus training all workteam members into men with communist traits. They are educating and helping their fellow team members by setting examples and with warm comradeship.

Now in our country the Chullima Workteam Movement is carrying out successfully the historic task of reforming the ideology of men, the most difficult phase in the building of socialism and communism.

In this way the Chullima movement has become a great revolutionary movement of sweeping away all that is old in all fields of economy, culture and ideology, and stepping up socialist construction by bringing about incessant innovations. And, at the same time, it has become the general line of our Party in socialist construction.

We have now entered a decisive stage of executing the Seven-Year Plan and there spreads before us a broad avenue towards the higher eminence of socialist construction.

The Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held

in September last year set forth the historic tasks of continuously developing heavy industry, concentrating efforts on the production of consumer goods and radically raising the people's living within the coming one to two years on the strength of the already laid foundation of the mighty independent national economy; of carrying out successfully the Seven-Year Plan. The Plenum also appealed to the people for another new revolutionary upsurge in the country's socialist construction by putting spurs to the grand Chullima march.

The brilliant prospect the Party unfolded and the Party's call are enhancing all the more the patriotic zeal of the entire working people of the country for greater production, and are rousing and inspiring them to another labour exploits.

Our Chullima riders, upholding wholeheartedly the wish of the Party to make the people live yet a better, abundant and cultured life, are waging an intensified battle to expand the variety of consumer goods by a great margin within

the coming one to two years and to improve further their quality.

The Chullima riders on the nation's co-operative farms are all out for the great tasks of nature-remaking and of further strengthening the material and technical foundation of agriculture so as to gather more rice and other farm produce.

Today the whole country is seething with creation and innovation, and the Chullima Workteam Movement is developing in scope and strength, bringing about a new great upsurge in socialist construction.

The Korean people, united rock-firm around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, will continue with redoubled courage and in high spirits to march forward and make uninterrupted innovations, to bring about another overall upsurge in all fields of economy, culture, ideology and morality, and will bring closer the day of country's unification, the supreme national task of the Korean people.

More Engineers and Technicians

A great number of new engineers and technicians come every year from factories and the countryside of our country.

The State Examination Committee on Technical Qualifications recently decided to qualify thirty-two workers and farmers for engineers or technicians.

Altogether 728 working people have become self-made engineers and technicians during the past three years since the Government's decision in 1960

on awarding qualifications of engineer, agronomist and technician to innovators.

Oh Eung Hwa of the Woon-san Tool Factory who became an engineer has introduced 173 technical innovation proposals and suggestions in production giving enormous profits to the state.

Kim Hyung Kul of the Ripyung Co-operative Farm in Hwapyung County, Jagang Province, has scored great successes

in honey production. By remodelling hives and improving the method of bee-keeping he succeeded in raising the per-hive production to 120 kg on an average (the maximum 177.6 kg), whereas it was only 20 kg in the past.

Among the new engineers and technicians are Twice Labour Hero Kil Im, Labour Heroes Kang Jong Keun, Kim Hong Ryul, Su Duk Hwan, Li Hwan Ki and others who exhibited labour exploits in the country's socialist construction.

They are learning together



EVER ADVANCING RANKS

*Arise ye prisoners of starvation;
Arise ye wretched of the earth.....*

Workers of the whole world singing this song at the top of their voice greet May Day every year, a red-letter day of demonstrating their united forces.

Since the Chicago workers rose up in the heroic struggle on May 1, 1886, the working class the world over has made a victorious march waging an intrepid struggle against all forms of exploitation and oppression.

Today socialism has triumphed in broad regions of the globe, embracing one-third of the population and one-fourth of the area of the world. And the toiling people freed from exploitation and oppression are, as masters of their countries, devoting themselves to the creative labour for their own happiness.

Having cast off the yoke of colonial rule of Japanese imperialism through the prolonged bloody struggle, the working class of Korea under the banner of self-reliance is continuing the grand march of Chullima towards the high eminence of socialism and the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

However, in South Korea under U.S. occupation, one half of our country, the workers are waging a bloody fight for the right to existence and democratic rights upholding the banner of the anti-American, national-salvation struggle. Then in all capitalist countries the working class is making a revolutionary advance in its fight against the despotic capital and for the improvement of living conditions, class emancipation and social progress.

In the capitalist countries the strike struggle is expanding on an unparalleled mass scale, the political nature is more prominent, and the unity of actions of the working people is being consolidated.

Starting with the spring offensives, the Japanese workers are unfolding a dynamic fight against the intrusion of the U.S. nuclear submarines, the dispatch of the U.S. "F-105D" fighter-bombers to the Japanese territory, and the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks". And they are demanding the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from Japan.

The struggle of the working class is rising throughout the world. In West Germany the workers are fighting for peace against nuclear

Soldiers of the Pathet Lao combat unit at drill





Pakistan students staging a demonstration against U.S. interference

arms; the strike of New York newspaper delivery men lasted 114 days to be victorious; in France there was the nation-wide strike of coal miners and other industrial workers; in Italy the persevering struggle of millions of workers is going on; in England some 7,000 unemployed staged demonstrations.

Then in the U.S. the demonstrations of the American Negroes against racial segregation which started in Birmingham in April last year sparked off a resolute struggle. Hundreds of thousands of American Negroes suffering suppression, exploitation, humiliation and maltreatment are fighting for freedom and human rights.

The surging struggle of the working class whose political consciousness is enhancing is giving a severe blow to the aggression and war policy of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of international reaction. It also shows that however hard the renegades may try to bar the debouchment of the working class, preaching "class collaboration", never can they check these ever advancing labour ranks.

Today, along with the revolutionary debouchment of the working class, the national-liberation struggle which is flaring up furiously is becoming the mighty revolutionary strength of our era.

The anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America has grown in intensity as never before.

The peoples in these regions, through their personal experiences, have learned the truth that freedom and independence cannot be won through the "benevolence" of the colonialists or by begging. Under the militant banner,

"Arms against arms!" they have risen up with weapons in their hands, and the ranks of their armed units are growing.

In South Vietnam, which the U.S. imperialists regard as their advanced post in Southeast Asia, the armed struggle of the people is gaining one victory after another. Driven to a tight corner Washington policy-makers replaced their three-month old puppet regime with a new one. All these developments show that the U.S. aggressive policy would not escape a final collapse there.

The national-liberation army of North Kalimantan is waging a fierce armed liberation struggle against the "Federation of Malaysia". And the Oman national army through its armed struggle is giving a telling blow to the colonialists.

In the fighting African continent, too, staunch revolutionary struggles are going on for national liberation.

The Angola people's armed units giving fatal blows to the Portuguese colonialist army, are scoring brilliant war results; and in Portuguese Guinea the partisans hold the southern part of the country and have established strong partisan bases.

The patriotic people of Congo took up arms against U.S. imperialism and its running dog, the Adoula clique, and their struggle is gradually expanding on a nation-wide scale; and the peoples of Mozambique and South Africa have entered the stage of armed struggle.

In the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle of the Latin American people who are encouraged by the victorious advance of the Cuban revolution, the armed struggle is becoming the main form.

Referring to the continuous blows the Yankee imperialists are receiving at the hands of the national-liberation army in Venezuela, even American publications are lamenting: the fate of U.S. property amounting to 3,001,700,000 dollars is hung on balance.

Armed struggles are being vigorously unfolded in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Colombia, Peru, and the Dominican Republic.

Along with the armed struggle, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are intensifying their struggle against U.S. aggression and "aid".

The aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists to expand the area of operations of the U.S. Seventh Fleet from the South China Sea to the Indian Ocean are meeting with a strong resistance and condemnation by the Asian people; the Cyprus Government resolutely rejected the U.S. and British interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus.

The Ghanaian people rose up in an anti-American mass struggle against the interference in their internal affairs by the Yankee conspirators. The Zanzibari people who overthrew the

monarchy and proclaimed the People's Republic are struggling to frustrate all aggressive intrigues and machinations of the U.S. and British imperialists and for the consolidation of national independence and sovereignty and independent development of the country.

Especially the patriotic, anti-American struggle of the Panamanian people which stirred Latin America in the early part of this year is causing a furious revolutionary storm.

Indonesia, Ceylon and Burma, repulsing the U.S. pressure and threats to suspend "aid", took resolute measures to drive the U.S. monopolies from the oil fields of their countries; Cambodia rejected U.S. "aid".

Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Guinea, Mali, Ghana and other independent countries of Africa are waging an active struggle for eliminating the remnants of colonialism and for the economic independence. And Argentina broke the oil contracts with foreign monopolies.

All this shows that this is the era of revolutionary storm, that the U.S. aggressive schemes are going bankrupt everywhere in the world, and that the evil hands of neo-colonialism is being crushed.

In these expanding anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are united more firmly than ever, giving active material and spiritual support and encouragement to each other.

The firm solidarity and support to the fighting Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the common struggle demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive troops from South Korea, the Conference of the Americas in Defence of Cuba, the campaign for supporting the South

Colombo youths demonstrating before the U.S. embassy against the U.S. aggressive policy



People of Portuguese Guinea are training themselves

Vietnamese people—these facts clearly show how the unity is being strengthened in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Today the invincible power of the socialist camp, the ever-mounting labour movement in capitalist countries, and the soaring flames of the national-liberation struggle have shaken imperialism and the colonial system to the foundation, frustrating the aggressive policy of the U.S. everywhere.

The strength of the working class the world over which greets the militant holiday of spring, May Day, has grown more than ever. Now the working class and the entire revolutionary forces of the world having firmly united on their common front against imperialism are continuing their victorious march expediting the doom of imperialism.

The entire working people of Korea upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism express active support to and solidarity with all our revolutionary friends who have risen up in a just fight. They are struggling resolutely for the acceleration of socialist construction and the peaceful unification of the country.

No force on earth can check the grand march of the revolutionary forces of the world firmly united on their common front to fight imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism.



A view of the Workers' Settlement of Kangsun

Kangsun—A Workers' Settlement

LI CHAN SOON

RECENTLY we had an occasion to visit the Management Commission for the Workers' Settlement of Kangsun, a metallurgical centre of the country. The commission looks after the welfare of the workers and their families in the district, from the question of housing to that of food supply, nurseries, kindergartens, etc. The commission was just then holding a meeting, which we were invited to attend.

"In our district more than 7,000 flats have gone up since the war. But both the production and the population keep expanding every year. This year we will build 400 new flats, besides a club with a seating capacity of 1,000. We will finish the paving work, and build public gardens for those blocks which have none yet. Then more service and welfare establishments have to be set up to make the people's living more comfortable..." Thus read the report made by the chairman of the commission at its sitting. The commission was discussing measures for improving the life of the inhabitants.

When the meeting was over we interviewed him.

He explained to us about the conditions in Kangsun; he spoke not as a mere administrative executive but from the standpoint of housekeeper for the settlement. And we could feel in his tone

how he kept close to the people.

According to him, until the country's liberation most of houses here, with the exception of a two-storey house and a few dwellings which the Japanese owned, were crumbling make-shift hovels, either boarded or tin-roofed. They were mostly tenement-houses built in the compound of the steel works, and some fifty families were crowded in each.

After the liberation new housing projects were started. But the three-year long war (June 1950-July 1953) reduced Kangsun to heaps of ashes together with the steel works itself. But now, a little over ten years after the war, the streets are lined with modern five- to six-storeyed apartment houses. At the foot of the Dalma Hill there are a rest home where some 3,500 workers enjoy their well-earned rest every year, a sanatorium and a hospital, all attached to the steel works. In former days, there was only one primary school, but now Kangsun boasts of two colleges, two secondary technical schools, an arts school and many middle schools.

"Not only the face of this Workers' Settlement has changed but also the people's life has much improved. During the First Five-Year Plan the retail turnover in the settlement grew three times and last year that of foodstuffs alone grew 18 per



cent over the previous year. What is noteworthy in this year's retail plan is the rise in goods for cultural use and school supplies. You see, in our settlement one-third of the population are attending schools at all levels." The chairman of the commission went on to say that there were workers about forty to fifty years of age attending the engineering college on the job with their sons, and that the networks of stores and clinics are so conveniently arranged. He was even concerned about how meat, bean-paste, soy and the like were supplied to homes in each block.

Leaving the office we met workers going home. We introduced ourselves and said:

"I guess, your day is over."

A cheerful-looking girl, a machine operator at the heavy rolling shop, answered in a mischievous tone: "Well, yes and no. We are on our way from work to school." All of them, she said, were taking spare-time courses.

We walked with the pleasant company along the street, some of them humming a tune and some chatting among themselves. When we came to a crossroad a group took another road. We asked the girl if they were not going to school, and she said: "They go to the engineering college, and we to the arts school."

We followed the girls to a building with a door-plate, "The Kangsun Steel Works Arts School." We learned that the building was also used as the works' club. According to the manager of the club, the arts school has instrumental music, vocal music, composition, dance, art and literature departments, and its students are employees of the steel works. There are eight pro-

fessionals and a number of high-levelled amateurs to instruct the students. The manager ushered us first into the instrumental music class. It was a practice hour, and an ensemble was playing "Our Flourishing Works."

"These students are all members of the works' amateur music circle," said the manager. "They won the first prize at the national workers' amateur festival in instrumental music last year. The piece they are playing now is a composition of Han Sang Ryong, a repairman at the rolling shop, a good hand both at work and music."

Then he introduced us to the composer. In his hand was a sheet of music paper which he has been working on. "A new piece?" we asked. "Well, yes. I am working on a new work on our daily life. I'm trying to portray the tense feelings of smelters waiting for the tapping of molten iron, the joy of seeing the molten iron pouring out with sparks flying, the work at the rolling shop where its red-hot steel ingots are being rolled into various products," said the composer beaming with a smile. To him labour seemed to be art itself, and life music itself. The manager added that several of his compositions won prizes in the national amateur composition contests.

On the following evening we called on Jun Mong Ryong in his flat on the third floor of Apartment House No. 35. The smelter over fifty years of age was playing a game of chess with his neighbor Choi Chi Hyun, also a worker of the

A smelter at work





The steel makers' orchestra is performing

After a day's work



same age. They seemed a good match at chess. It took them a long time to finish the game.

In this family of seven four are with the plant. The second son, a technician and leader of the furnace repair workteam, is taking the correspondence course of the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute. The first son, a lab worker, is attending the local engineering college and his wife is a machine operator at the rolling shop. Therefore the family has a handsome monthly income. "We feel most happy in the world," Jun Mong Ryong's wife said, "We have a well-furnished four-room flat, and for the rent, electricity and water rates included, we pay only three per cent of my husband's monthly income. You know, before liberation once we had to move twice in a month because we could not pay the rent. Oh! What a different world we're living in!"

After saying goodbye to the happy family we walked down the street lined with multi-storeyed apartment houses to the riverside of the Daidong. From there we saw the bright glow of the electric furnaces in the sky and heard the roar of furnaces, rolling machines and locomotives. The impressive night scene of the metallurgical giant bustling with the struggle for increased production!

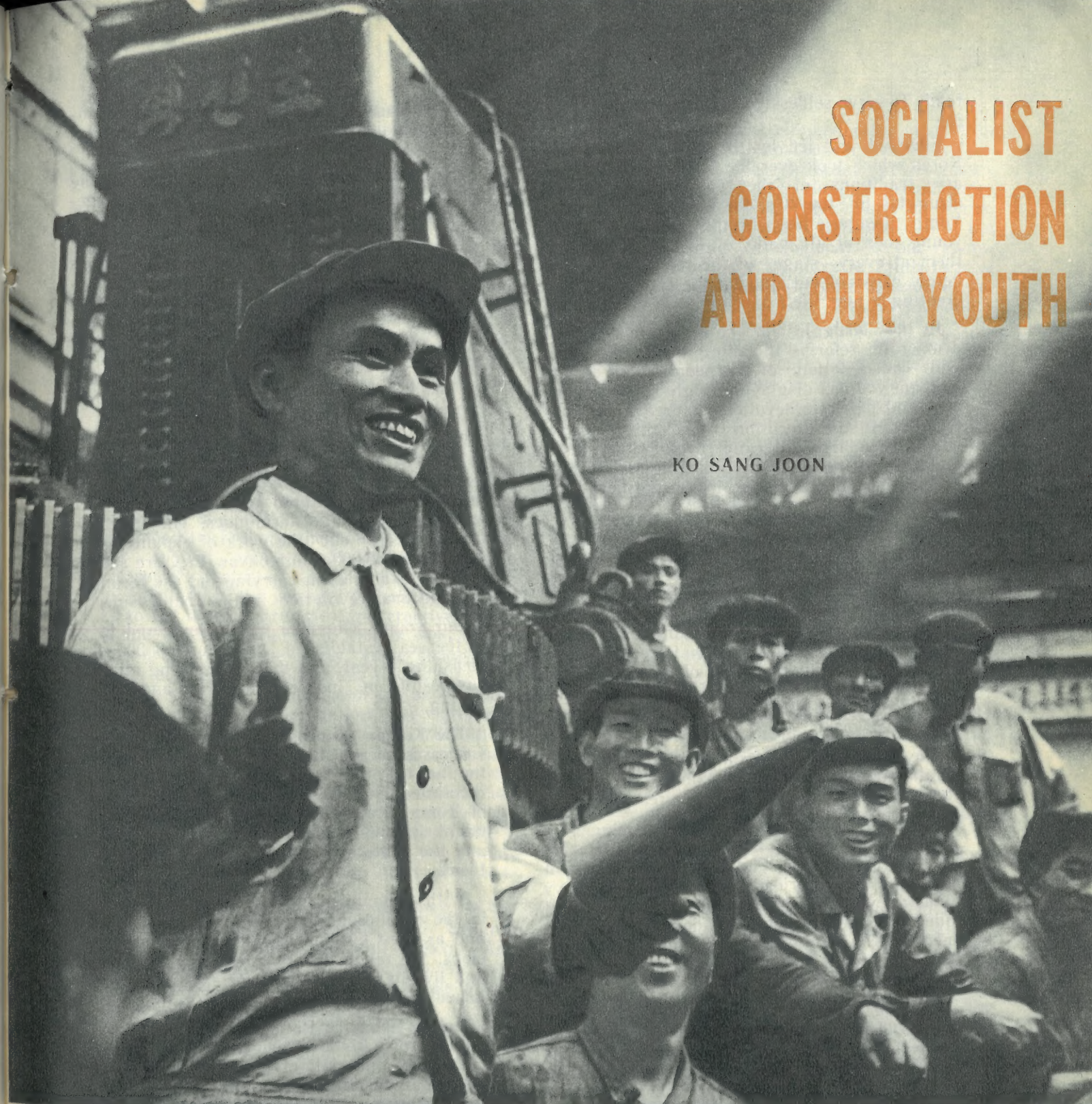
The steelmakers overfulfilled last year's state quotas by 7 per cent, which meant an 81.5-fold increase in the works' total output value as against the pre-liberation year of 1944. Then they reduced the time of a heat one-fourth as against the pre-liberation figure. With the progress of the steel works their life has kept improving, too.

Numerous stars were shining over Dalma Hill. The streets and the club were bright with lamps. Under the lights every family is breathing in happiness... some absorbed in study, some composing songs or writing poems picturing in mind the flow of molten iron, mothers smiling over their babies...

This is Kangsun where, before liberation, poverty-stricken people were compelled to come for poorly paid jobs. Many broke down from back-breaking toil, and many ran away to foreign countries and remote places. But, no more! A new life, a happy life has come to stay in Kangsun.

SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION AND OUR YOUTH

KO SANG JOON



Labour Hero Hwang Won Taik, leader of a Chullima Workteam of the Koosung Mining Machinery Plant, is deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

THE FIFTH CONGRESS of the Korean Democratic Youth League, an event of great significance in the development of the Korean youth movement, will be held in May in Pyongyang.

Our young people are greeting the Congress

in high revolutionary zeal and labour upsurge.

The path that the K.D.Y.L. has traversed during the past eighteen years is a victorious one for our youths who are tested and grown in the flames of the revolution, always boundlessly faithful to the Party and revolution and

ready to serve selflessly the fatherland and people.

Founded and led by the Workers' Party of Korea which took over the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 30's, the Korean Democratic Youth League has firmly united 2,500,000 young men of all walks of life and mobilized them at every stage of the revolution to the heroic cause of building up the fatherland and creating a new life.

In the struggle for the enforcement of all democratic reforms including the land reform and consolidation of the people's power, the Korean youths, displaying high revolutionary zeal and patriotic devotion, made a great contribution to the execution of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolutionary tasks and to creating and strengthening the revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of the Republic.

During the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their 15 satellites, our young people upholding the Party militant slogan, "All for the war victory!" displayed the unbending revolutionary spirit and mass heroism at the front and in the rear. They shattered to pieces the myth of "invincibility" of the U.S.A. and safeguarded honourably the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

The Korean youths exhibited fully their revolutionary stamina and inexhaustible creativeness in the country's post-war reconstruction and socialist construction.

The young people of Korea in full support of the economic line of the Workers' Party of Korea—a line of priority development of heavy industry with the simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture—devoted all their energies and talents to building an independent national economy, displaying a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Bearing in mind Comrade Kim Il Sung's words, "The youths should have no fear of whatever work they undertake, always take the lead in the struggle for overcoming difficulties, and, as masters of the future, should be bold in creating the new and casting off the old," they always stood in the van of the most difficult, arduous and urgent work in socialist construction and performed the role of shock-brigade.

Our youths, vying with each other in response to the call of the Party and Premier, went to coal and ore mines, built electric power stations and railways; they went to the sea and felling grounds. And a great number of young people volunteered to go to the countryside.

They combated conservatism and passivism

in all fields of the national economy, made uninterrupted innovations, and wrought miracles to the wonder of the people.

Thanks to the creative labour struggle of the young socialist constructors, the modern large-scale Youth Coal Mine has been built in Songnam.

Our young people completed in only 75 days the big project of laying 80-kilometre broad-gauge railway line between Haijoo and Hae-sung, which would have taken 3-4 years. When they were building the modern large-scale vinylon factory, they startled the world by creating the "vinylon speed". They said: "100 per cent is disgrace, 500 per cent is not bad. Oh! 1,000 per cent. That's different!"

The young men in the countryside made unparalleled labour exploits in the great nature-remaking work for converting the countryside into a rich and cultured socialist one equipped with the up-to-date techniques. They successfully carried out the work of expanding orchards by 100,000 jungbo. Now they are setting brilliant examples in carrying out the technical and cultural revolution in the countryside.

Our young fishermen who volunteered to go to the sea established the record of 300 days of fishing a year, and they are scoring miraculous results in inshore, deep-sea and pelagic fishing.

The Korean youths could achieve all these successes because they were highly conscious of the fact that they have inherited the honourable revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea established by the anti-Japanese partisans in the arduous revolutionary struggle, and the noble revolutionary cause advanced by them.

With communist education and the education in the revolutionary traditions strengthened, and as the Chullima workteam movement develops, the revolutionary morale to work, learn and live in a communist way is being established among the youths.

Acting upon the Party's call on every young man to raise his level of general education and to possess one skill at least, the entire young people are making a profound study of Marxism-Leninism and the Party policy and are making ceaseless efforts to acquire advanced scientific knowhow and techniques. They are also taking part actively in the all-out technical and cultural revolution of the country.

Thanks to the extensive mass cultural, art and sports programme, the spiritual world of the young people has been more enriched and their health greatly improved.

Today our young people are growing into fighters imbued with the revolutionary spirit of doing everything for the Party and revolu-

tion, and into reliable future communist builders, men of all-round development, men of knowledge, virtue and sound body.

Before the younger generation of the country is opened a broad vista for learning to their hearts' content in conformity with their talents and wishes.

Compulsory middle school education has been enforced in the northern part of the Republic and now preparations for a 9-year compulsory technical education is being successfully made.

Today in the northern part of the Republic, one-fourth of the entire population are studying in over 9,000 schools at all levels including 97 institutes of higher learning. Students receive government stipends, and they are issued uniforms, overcoats and even school supplies from the state.

The Korean young people owe all these achievements and hope-filled life to the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, their beloved leader, who has applied creatively Marxism-Leninism to the specific reality of Korea and shown parental solicitude to the younger generation, as well as to the heroic struggle and creative labour of the Korean people and youths who, rallied rock-firm around the Party, made steady progress storming all difficulties and trials.

However, the people and youths of South Korea under U.S. occupation are groaning under heavier misfortunes and tribulations than in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

Today South Korea, with its six million unemployed and semi-unemployed wandering about the streets in search of jobs and the majority of the population being poor and hungry, has been reduced to a living hell; the youths, deprived of all hopes for the future, are cursing the world.

Then 500,000 orphans are begging in the streets, and millions of youths and children have not seen the inside of school. And 600,000 self-supporting students who are compelled to sell blood to the blood banks are in indescribable adversity.

Such is the reality of South Korea today, an outcome of the 19 years of U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

The South Korean people and youths are waging a persistent struggle under the banner of independence, self-reliance and self-sustenance in order to cast off the shameful colonial yoke of U.S. imperialism and its stooges—the South Korean rulers.

The entire working people and youths in the northern part of the country are waging a heroic struggle to further strengthen the revolutionary base of North Korea, to improve further the people's living by bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction, and to drive out the U.S. troops from South Korea, thus accelerating the unification of the father-

land.

In these historical circumstances, the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League will sum up the brilliant achievements scored by the K.D.Y.L. in the past period under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, discuss new militant tasks that will rise in the new stage of the development of our revolution, and reform the Democratic Youth League into the Socialist Labour Youth League in accordance with the needs of the revolutionary advancement.

That the K.D.Y.L. would be reformed into the Socialist Labour Youth League means that a new stage has come in the development of the youth movement of our country.

The Socialist Labour Youth League will become a communist organization of the working youths and students with the young workers as the core—the young workers who are working and studying for the socialist and communist construction—and an organization of future communist builders.

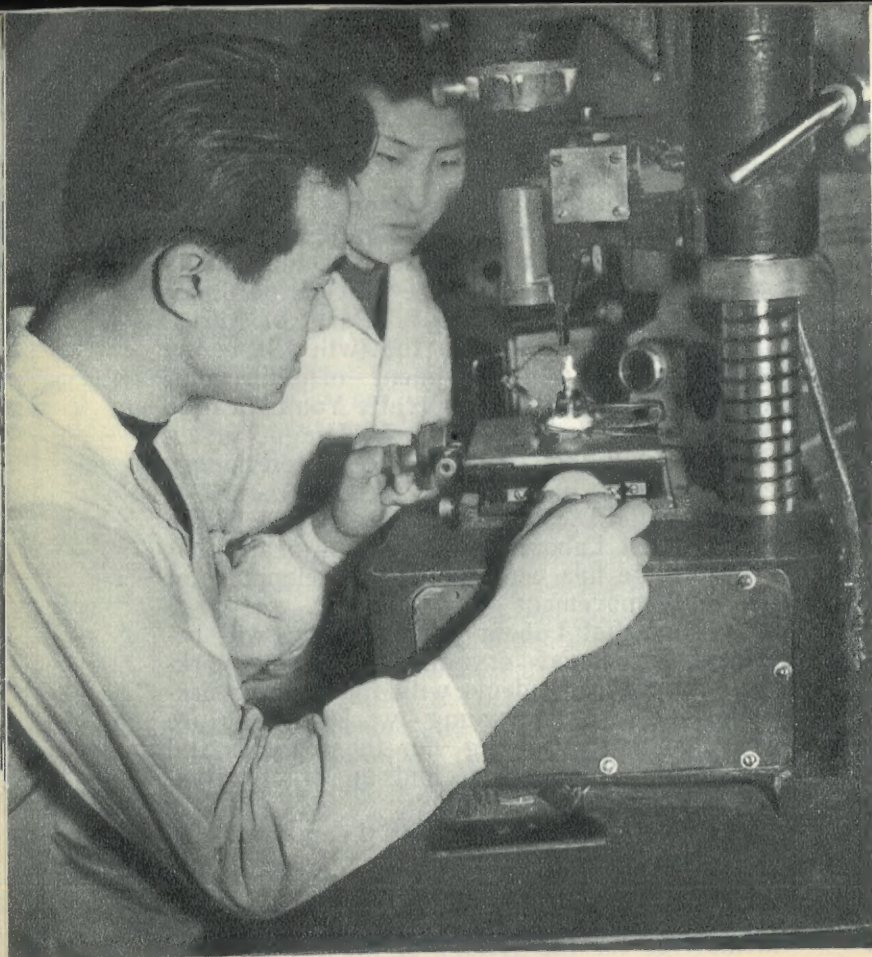
The Socialist Labour Youth League will be a militant unit of the revolutionary and communist youths who, firmly upholding the stand of the working class, are ready to sacrifice themselves for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, to go through fire and water if it is for implementing the Party's policies.

In keeping with its character, the S.L.Y.L. will strengthen the organization of youths and their education in Marxism-Leninism so as to make the members reliable reserves of the Party, faithful to the Party and revolution and possessing a firm class consciousness and communist morality.

The Socialist Labour Youth League, as a source of Red cadres faithfully serving in all fields of the political, economic and cultural life, will substantially raise its function as an organiser and educator to bring up all the youths into fully-developed men of knowledge, virtue and sound body and into communists of the new type.

Another significance in the reform of the Democratic Youth League into the Socialist Labour Youth League is the enhancement of the youths' role in the country's socialist construction.

Greeting the Fifth Congress, the Korean youths are renewing their determination to march forward with an unshakable conviction in the final victory of the revolution and the bright tomorrow, fighting imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialism—the bulwark of world reaction, the main force of aggression and war, and the sworn enemy of the Korean people—and rejecting, under the banner of proletarian internationalism, modern revisionism which is desperate to wreck the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement.



Young scientists

"Study, study!" is these worker-students' motto

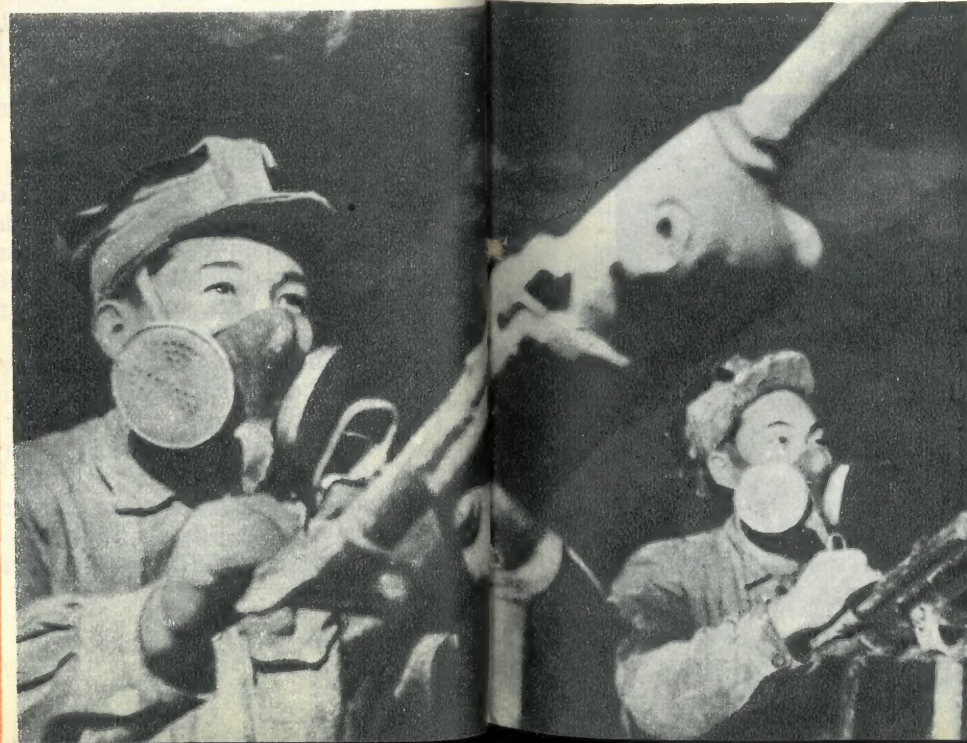


THE GROWING

Under the guidance of the Party and the Leader our youths are growing up into reliable socialist builders of the country, men of all-round development, full of life and revolutionary optimism. Educated in Marxism-Leninism and the brilliant patriotic revolutionary traditions, they treasure the revolutionary gains most of all and are creditably playing their role in socialist construction and in public life.

Our youths, free from all cares, are working and studying to their hearts' content under the good socialist system our Party has brought to this land.

Young miners fighting for increased production



GENERATION



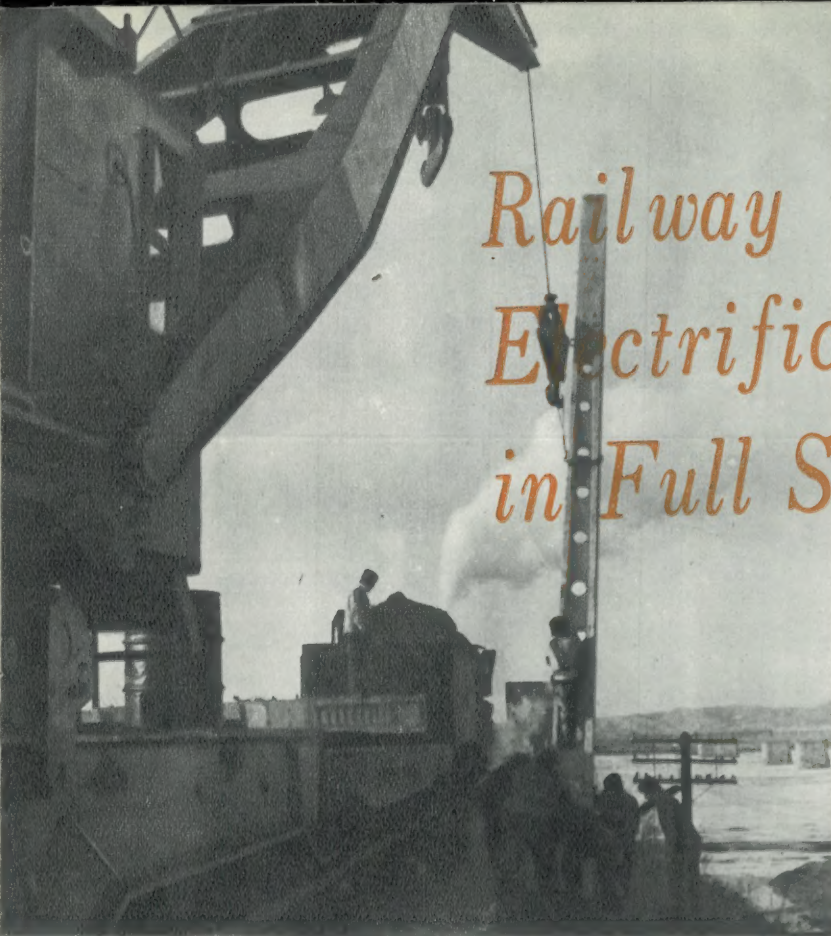
On international stages including those of the World Youth and Student Festivals performances of our young artists won the reputation of "Golden Arts", "the high-water mark of folk art"

"Gee, you're really getting better..."

Our young men and women who have volunteered to go to the countryside are devoting their energy to the work and technical study



Railway Electrification in Full Swing



Erecting pylons

THIS summer passengers on the train from the border city of Sineuijoo to Pyongyang will be able to travel all the way with windows wide open. There will be tunnels, but no fear of smoke or dust getting into the train. Because, by then the Sineuijoo-Pyongyang line will have been electrified.

With a view to completing the electrification of the country's railways at an earliest date, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the task of electrifying this section by August 15, 1964.

However, the young people of the country, always sensitive to the Party's call, made their resolve to fulfil the task by the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League which is scheduled to open in May.

Large armies of young builders hurried to the scene from the closing days of last year. Among them were many young railway workers besides young men from various fields.

Presently the entire length of 247 kilometres of the section began to bustle with young constructors.

They built eight transformer substations, expanded ten railway stations, and reconstructed and reinforced 144 structures. They erected pylons, repaired railroadbed, replaced the points, lessened sharp roadbed curves, laid concrete sleepers, etc. And in the course of their work, they wrought many miracles.

At an office of the railway electrification projects



A huge lump of earth, 60,000 cubic metres, was removed in less than 50 days, which was thought to take seven months.

A few minutes after the train pulls out of Sineuijoo Station, one will see a mountain cut in half. This is the place the builders called "60,000-mountain" — a name derived from the 60,000 cubic metres of earth they had to remove. But afterwards it was learned that 100,000 cubic metres, not 60,000, of earth was removed.

On this mountain the builders sank in two rows of 30 shafts, 12 metres in depth and 3 metres in width.

Then they charged them with more than twenty truck loads of explosives to blow away the mountain at one stroke.

In severe winter the ground work of bridges was no less difficult. The builders had to pump out the water constantly and loosen up the earth by building fire.

The whole construction site hummed day and night. A transformer substation was built in a few days. Such stories are too many to enumerate.

Thanks to the heightened labour enthusiasm of the builders and the active support of the electric appliances factories and building-materials factories one miracle after another was wrought.

The railway electrification is briskly going on creating a "railway electrification speed" which surpasses the "Pyongyang speed"

THE VICTORIOUS BATTLE IN MOOSAN

MAY 23 this year marks the 25th anniversary of the victory of the battle in the Moosan district. Twenty-five years back the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units directly led by Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced into the fatherland and dealt a crushing blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, politically and militarily.

The battle, one of many big campaigns fought in Korea in the course of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle, added a brilliant chapter to the history of the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of the Korean people.

Before and after 1939, the Japanese imperialist aggressors had all the more intensified the fascist repression and plunder of the Korean people.

Having suffered a great loss both in man and materiel in their war of aggression against China, the Japanese imperialists hoping to save themselves from the political and military dilemma, rigged up the "national general mobilization law," the "national spirit general mobilization federation," the "anti-communist association of Korea," and the like to quench every spark of the communist movement and other patriotic movements in Korea.

In the period between the autumn of 1937

and late 1938, the Japanese imperialists launched a wholesale round-up in Changpai, Northeast China, and in many areas of Korea, and arrested many connected with the organisations of the Fatherland Restoration Association (united anti-Japanese national front formed in May 1936) and with the Korean National Liberation Union (a branch of the Fatherland Restoration Association in Korea). As a result, many of these organisations were destroyed.

At such a difficult time when the Korean revolution was going through a series of trials, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, in order to cope with the acute situation posed before the revolution, called in November 1938 a cadres' meeting in Nanpaitzu, Mengchiang County, and formulated a new, historic line of advancing into the fatherland.

On their way to the homeland after having completely crushed the "winter punitive operations" of the enemy, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units held a cadres' meeting in Peitatingtzu, Changpai County.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down a strategic line. It was continuously to deal crushing blows to the enemy exhausted in

symbolizing the speedy reconstruction of Pyongyang and the "vinalon speed" that completed the giant vinalon factory in little more than one year.

The young builders are doing

their best to greet the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Youth League, the congress of the young socialist builders of our country, with the completion of the electrification of this line.

When the electrification of this section is completed, the builders will move to another trunk line. By 1967 all major railway trunk lines in the northern part of the Republic will be electrified.



Korean painting: "The Battle of Daihongdan, Moosan District (May 22-23, 1939)"

the winter "punitive operations," shatter the deceptive propaganda of the enemy who said that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army "was frozen to death in the deep snow on Mt. Changpai," and to demonstrate to the world that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was very much alive and fighting, thereby greatly inspiring the revolutionary organisations and people to the anti-Japanese struggle.

In accordance with this line, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units started to move towards the Moosan district in Korea.

At that time, advance into the homeland was very difficult. The Japanese imperialists placed everything in Korea on "war footing", and put the entire border area under strict guard. Then they boasted that good order was maintained. The enemy believed that the "Communist army", however "protean," dared not to break through such a strict cordon of a forest of bayonets.

But, in accordance with the detailed operational plan worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units on May 18 crossed the Amrok River by stealth.

Now in the fatherland, they camped at the foot of the Chungbong Peak for the night.

There, during a brief rest, the anti-Japanese partisans wrote on the trees around the billet militant slogans vibrant with their revolutionary enthusiasm. The slogans read: "Let's fight to the last for the freedom, independence and liberation of the Korean nation!" "Down with the Japanese imperialist fascist army!" "Entire working masses, rise up and unite! Let's fight for freedom and liberation!" "Long live the victory of the anti-Japanese struggle!" Thus they called upon the people in the country for the anti-Japanese struggle.

On the following morning, May 19, small groups of men were sent to the villages and the lumber station to carry out the political work among the workers.

Having left Chungbong that day, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units continued their march and on the 20th, camped on the Begaibong Peak, then on the 21st, arrived at Samjiyun Lake where they had a rest.

It was only then that the Japanese imperialists came to know the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into Korea and raised a dust. The Japanese imperialists mobilized a great bulk of their troops and police, hurriedly sent them to the border area on the upper reach-

es of the Dooan River, and attempted an encirclement operation.

While taking a rest on Samjiyun Lake, Comrade Kim Il Sung had already anticipated that the enemy would encircle and search the forest areas. So, he gave bold orders to all the units to march in broad daylight along the "Kapmoo security highway" of the enemy.

Thus, when the enemy was running helter-skelter in the forests of Kunchang and Begaibong Peak, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units, marching in fine array along the "Kapmoo security highway" in broad daylight, arrived in Moopo toward the evening.

Indeed, it was a most daring strategic action which the enemy could not have even imagined.

There Comrade Kim Il Sung held a cadres' meeting to discuss a detailed plan of operations before advancing into the Daihongdan district.

At the meeting it was decided that all the units would make attack in two directions, Sinsadong and Singaichuk, at one time. And in accordance with this decision, on the morning of May 22, the units left Moopo for Daihongdan.

Having arrived in Daihongdan Plain, the units took up a position flanked by Mts. Dairoeunsan and Soroeunsan.

The Eighth Regiment and the Guard Company, together with the Headquarters, advanced in the direction of Sinsadong on the left side of Mt. Soroeunsan, and the Seventh Regiment on which devolved the battle mission of defeating the enemy in Singaichuk, marched along the right side of Mt. Soroeunsan under the command of Comrade Oh Joong Heup.

The Seventh Regiment having moved into Singaichuk in secret, attacked a Japanese-run lumber station and bilberry brewery, and completely occupied the Roeunsan region in a matter of a few hours.

Meanwhile, the unit which advanced in the direction of Sinsadong under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the terminus of the forestry railway, made a thunderous attack on a police unit that came in gasoline cars, and imbued the workers there with the firm belief that the Japanese imperialists were doomed for sure, and the Korean people would certainly be victorious. Then, at dawn of May 23, the partisan unit reached the concentration point near Daihongdan.

Upon arrival, Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered the

partisans to be ready for the battle and alerted the Seventh Regiment.

On the morning of May 23, while waiting for the unit that advanced into Singaichuk to come back, Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered the fighters to lie in ambush for the enemy who would come from the direction of Changpyung.

Presently, members of the Seventh Regiment

"Kapmoo security highway"



who attacked Singaichuk appeared with booty on their backs. But the enemy was on their track watching for a chance to hit. The men of the Seventh Regiment, however, did not know the enemy "punitive troops" were following them on account of thick fog.

Having grasped the situation swiftly, Comrade Kim Il Sung directed his men in ambush to let the enemy approach without firing. Now the enemy was lured into the area where the partisans were lying in ambush.

Then the partisans seeing the Seventh Regiment pass by the concentration point let the enemy approach near enough before suddenly opening fire on him. The fire was concentrated on the enemy soldiers who were passing under their very noses, one by one. Every bullet from the machine-guns and rifles found its target.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army units that had fought this battle crossed the Dooman River and withdrew towards the O'gi River in Hualung County, with colours flying.

The advance into the Moosan district of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and its victory in the battle of the Moosan district once again demonstrated to the world Comrade Kim Il Sung's mastery of commandship and the militant strength of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, shattering to pieces the myth of the so-called "invincible Imperial Army" of Japanese imperialism.

The victory in the battle in the Moosan district, fought in the darkest days when Japanese imperialism was further stepping up the fascist repression against the Korean people and frantically launching the large-scale "punitive operations" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, showed to the whole world, with its crushing military and political blows to the enemy, that the Korean people were not dead but bravely fighting the enemy, and kindled a spark of firm conviction in victory in every heart of the Korean people and inspired them to a resolute struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

Moreover, the victory in the battle of the Moosan district contributed to crushing the enemy's aggressive schemes by giving telling punches to the enemy from behind at a time when they were frantically attempting to bring Japanese aggression on China to an early conclusion and invade the Soviet Union.

The battle in the Moosan district is another fine example of the superb strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the partisan warfares.

The news of the victory of the Moosan battle won by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army spread to every nook and corner of the country in less than no time.

The Japanese imperialists tried every conceivable means to check the great political influence this battle might exert on the Korean people. With all their frantic attempts, however, the Japanese imperialists could not prevent the seeds of the revolution sown by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army from taking root deep among the popular masses.

In this way, after this battle, under the leadership of the Communists, the anti-Japanese struggles of the patriotic people headed by the workers and peasants were continuously waged in all parts of the country.

Today the entire Korean people recall with a great national pride the historic victory in the battle in the Moosan district fought under the outstanding command of Comrade Kim Il Sung twenty-five years ago.

For fifteen long years the anti-Japanese partisans fought against the enemy and won victory, overcoming all hardships and difficulties only for the fatherland and people, and established the resplendent revolutionary traditions.

By inheriting their noble revolutionary spirit and features, the Korean people are struggling to consolidate further the revolutionary base of the northern part of the Republic, drive the U.S. Army out of South Korea, and achieve the historic cause of the country's unification.



HOW WE HAVE BUILT AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY

BUILDING AN INDEPENDENT INDUSTRY (3)

In our previous issues, Nos. 3 and 4, we dealt with the establishment of the structure and coordination of branches in building an independent industry. In this issue we shall outline the building of raw material and fuel-power bases.—Ed.

To build and strengthen the country's raw material and fuel-power bases is an important factor in the establishment of an independent industrial system.

Unless the country is equipped with firm raw material and fuel-power bases of its own, it would be impossible to build and develop a diversified and comprehensive industrial system in which all branches are interlinked organically with each other. Nor would it be possible to explore fully the rich natural resources of the country and make an effective use of them.

The Workers' Party of Korea has set forth the line of laying raw material and fuel-power bases and consolidating them in view of the specific situation of our country. And the line was energetically carried through, creating the firm raw material and fuel-power bases.

From the characteristics of the development of our industry, a rapid growth of the country's mining industry posed itself as an important question. In the past under the Japanese imperialists' rule, this branch existed only to serve Japanese industry with raw materials. On top of it, the assortment of minerals was very simple and onesided. Hence, to develop this branch it was necessary to make the geological surveying work precede others.

The Party set forth the line of conducting extensive geological surveying and investigations by professional geological survey teams and of pursuing them in a nation-wide movement. Thanks to this line mining industry progressed rapidly as all deposits were re-calculated, and the variety of minerals expanded. The estimated volume of ore deposits increased remarkably. In 1962, for example, tungsten de-

posits increased about 4.3 times and iron ore some 100 times as against 1956. For the rapid increase in the production of iron ore the country concentrated capital investment on those iron mines which were more advantageous technically and economically, with emphasis on rehabilitation, reconstruction and expansion of the existing iron mines.

Thanks to these measures, iron ore came to meet home needs in the shortest space of time. Compared with 1960, the output of iron ore in 1963 grew by 233 per cent. At the same time, the surveying and exploitation work was pushed ahead for the rapid development of those branches producing non-ferrous and rare metal ores, which are of weighty significance in developing a diversified metal-working industry.

Even in the difficult war situation the Kapsan Copper Mine and other major mines were rehabilitated and reconstructed to meet fully the rapidly growing demands for non-ferrous and rare metal ores as the technical revolution is accelerated.

With rapid development of mining industry iron ore and non-ferrous metal bases were rebuilt and expanded.

The effective use of natural resources holds an important place in building a raw material base of light industry. In the past the light industry secured raw materials mainly from agriculture. However, agricultural produce could not satisfy fully the needs of the rapidly growing light industry owing to the seasonal characteristics of agriculture and limited arable land in our country.

Under the circumstances, our country made a comprehensive use of mountains to acquire enough raw materials of vegetable property. Natural resources of vegetable property were explored to make a wide use of wild plants and such plants were cultivated in the mountains. As a result, the firm raw material bases of local industry came into being.

Since 1959, over 173,000 jungbo of forests of

economic value have been created in the country. Then in the local industry the proportion of goods made of local raw materials came to occupy 62.5 per cent already in 1960. Thanks to the full realization of the Party line of making a comprehensive use of the country's natural resources, firm raw material bases were built in the country.

All this became an important factor in ensuring the independency of industry and brought about the rapid development in the production of processed raw materials.

While building and strengthening the natural raw material bases, our Party directed efforts to rapidly developing metal industry under the slogan "Iron and Machinery—King of Industry!"

Steel and iron works and smelteries were speedily rebuilt and expanded.

During the Five-Year Plan alone more than fifty metallurgical facilities were reconstructed or newly built, which led to a remarkable enhancement of production capacity of the metal industry and to its comprehensive development. At the same time, the range of metal products was expanded, and their qualitative composition improved markedly.

Today our metal industry is in a position to produce various kinds of ferrous and non-ferrous metals needed by all domains of the national economy.

Meanwhile, an enormous amount of building materials were needed to rapidly restore and develop the national economy which was utterly destroyed in the war unleashed by the American imperialists.

Our Party, putting forth the urgent task of producing building materials with domestic natural raw materials, saw to it that the country's big factories produced building materials in large quantities, and at the same time local building materials were utilized widely. In accordance with this line, large-scale factories boosted the output of cement, bricks and prefabricated concrete parts.

At the same time, abundant building materials available in the country were tapped and utilized on a wide scale. The independency of our building-materials industry has thus been ensured.

Next, it is of weighty significance in building an independent national economy to secure on our own raw materials which are found little or short in our country.

Since our agriculture could not provide enough fibre raw materials, first of all, we took measures to produce artificial and synthetic fibres. The research in securing staple fibre from reed and maize stalks was carried out with success, and more reed fields were created.

The scientific research in producing chemical fibre from limestone and anthracite was also rewarded with success, and, on the basis of this success, the giant vinalon factory and other big chemical fibre factories were constructed, greatly contributing to solving the textile question.

Thus, the production of artificial and chemical fibres increased rapidly to take 33 per cent of the entire fibre raw materials consumed in 1963.

The industrialisation of synthetic resin production solved the raw material problem for the production of daily necessities. Various kinds of daily items, low in price but high in quality, were turned out in great quantities.

Not only this, Organic chemical industry (paints and dyes industries) was newly developed to further consolidate the raw material bases of light industry.

In this way, we have solved the question of raw materials in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thus ensuring the independent and rapid development of our industry.

Our Party also paid deep attention to creating a fuel base.

Our country abounds in coal resources, but its geographical distribution is not even. Moreover, coking coal and gas coal are missing totally or short, while liquid fuel resources are yet to be found in the country and the resources of natural gas is very limited.

Moreover, under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism fuel industry of our country remained backward and one-sided.

Then, during the three-year war against American aggression the fuel industry which had been built after liberation was destroyed, and we had to start all over again from scratch in the post-war period.

Under the circumstances, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the line of building firm fuel bases in view of such specific conditions of the fuel industry and the objective demands of the national economic development.

The line demanded: First, with emphasis laid on the exploitation of the abundant coal resources in the country, to rapidly develop other branches of the fuel industry so as to improve and perfect the structure; secondly, to reorganize the system of consumption in view of the fuel production and the demands of the national economy for fuel; thirdly, to equip fuel industry with advanced techniques to consolidate the material and technical foundation.

In accordance with this line, first of all, much efforts were directed to rapidly increasing the production of coal, food for industry. To this end, ex-

Here is a Party card of the Workers' Party of Korea. It is a Party card which a fighter of the Korean People's Army had. It is soaked with blood.

In June 1950, U.S. imperialism launched an armed aggression against North Korea in the hope of swallowing the whole of Korea in one gulp.

And the owner of this Party card fought victoriously in the war, sacrificing his own life to defend the fatherland, people, and revolutionary gains. Before this Party card a young man ejaculates from the bottom of his heart: "We know how you fought to the last moment, until your heart stopped beating."

"How precious your life is! Invincible is your youth!"

"Like you I will be brave at any time when the Party calls me!"



"How should one live?"

Photo by Li Jong Rok



Korean painting "Wild Geese in the Moonlight"

by Li Do Yung (1885-1934)



Eulmildai Pavilion—Situated on the Moranbong Hill, the pavilion, it is said, was built some 600 years ago, though the exact year of its construction is unknown. It is also said that the location was a commanding ground for the defense of Pyongyang from time immemorial.

HISTORIC REMAINS IN PYONGYANG

Ryungwangjung Pavilion—Built first in 1111, it was reinforced in 1670. Originally, Ryungwangjung Pavilion was a structure attached to the Pyongyang wall.



Daidongmoon Gate—The exact date of the construction of the Daidongmoon Gate is unknown, but records speak of its rebuilding in 947. Then in the succeeding periods, it was reconstructed on several occasions after wars.



isting coal mines, particularly large ones, were reconstructed and expanded. As a result, the output of coal in 1963 grew by 32.2 per cent compared with 1960.

Efforts were also made to replace imported coal by home-produced coal.

In this we increased the production of high calorie coal—A lump and B lump coals, the substitute for gas and coking coals—while strengthening the research into a comprehensive use of domestic coal. Gradually the consumption of imported coals was reduced by using domestic coals. In the research work in substituting imported fuel by domestic fuel we have made great successes. We made cokes with a mixture of anthracite, ferro cokes with a mixture of lignites and powdered anthracite, and expanded the production of granulated iron by using anthracite. All these successes scored by our research workers were of weighty importance. Thanks to these successes, our metal and chemical industries registered a rapid growth in 1960, and out of the total consumption of coal 87.1 per cent was domestic coals. And, in order to balance coal production in different regions, anthracite mines on the east coast, major bituminous coal producing centre, and bituminous coal mines on the west coast, anthracite-producing centre, were developed and expanded.

Along with the speedy development of coal-mining industry, the fuel processing industry too made rapid progress. Between 1957 and 1960 alone, the output of cokes increased 4.2 times, and coal-processing factories, including briquette-producing centres, came into being in all parts of the country.

This is not all.

A technical innovation movement was waged on a wide scale for the technical reconstruction of coal mines, establishment of new fuel industry, and the reorganization of the system of fuel consumption. In 1963, a total of 330,000 metres of vertical shafts was sunken and 70,000 metres of galleries were built. And for the development of a self-sufficient fuel industry, many technical innovations—the gasification of anthracite, production of ferro-cokes and

ball ore smelting method—were made.

Our Party paid deep attention to building power bases along with fuel bases. Under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism the power industry of our country bore the extreme colonial onesidedness. In those days, Japanese imperialism attached importance only to the construction of hydro-power stations.

In order to liquidate such onesidedness and backwardness of the power industry, our Party set forth the line of further consolidating the existing power bases, of rationally combining the construction of hydro-power stations with that of thermo-power stations, and of carrying out the construction of medium- and small-scale power stations on a nation-wide scale, while concentrating efforts on the construction of large-scale power stations. In conformity with the Party's line, a struggle was waged to rebuild and perfect the existing generating facilities in the post-war days.

A number of large-scale hydro-power stations were reconstructed, expanded, and newly built.

By combining the construction of hydro-power stations and that of thermo-power stations, we are overcoming the seasonal fluctuation of water power to meet the ever growing demands of the country for electric power. The giant Pyongyang Thermo-power Station is now under construction.

The construction of medium- and small-scale power stations was carried out as a nation-wide movement. Thus, already in 1960, there were 1,149 medium and small power stations built newly, greatly contributing to the electrification of local industry and agriculture.

Our Party's line of bringing a boost to the development of the power industry was successfully carried through, with the result that the power output in 1963 increased by 27.6 per cent as against 1960, fully satisfying the increasing demands for power.

As seen above, our Party, on the basis of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, has built firm raw material and fuel-power bases on our own, thereby further accelerating the construction of the independent national economy.





REMINISCENCES

of the Anti-Japanese Partisans

The Torch of the Fatherland Restoration

HWANG KEUM OK

As I greet the anniversary of the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association, days of my struggle as a political underground worker of the anti-Japanese partisan unit led by Marshal Kim Il Sung come back to my mind as if everything had taken place only yesterday.

It was in the early part of 1936 that I left East Manchuria at the order of Marshal Kim Il Sung. I knew very little about the districts beyond that Fushun and Changpai were in West Chientao, and I had to suffer a long array of trials and hardships during my journey over the mountain ridges. However, the thought of meeting Marshal Kim Il Sung and of working in the areas bordering the homeland emboldened and exhilarated me and I quickened my pace night and day.

Early June by the lunar calendar of the year, I met Marshal Kim Il Sung at a village near Tachenchang, Fushun County.

He was very busy then preparing to start for Sikang with his unit, but he gave me a cordial welcome.

"You must have had a great trouble coming over here. This is your first trip, isn't it?" He said, adding that he was going to assign me to an important work, and until further notice, I should remain in Tachenchang helping with the hospital in the rear and make preparations for proceeding to the Changpai areas.

On the following day I went to the hospital with Comrade Jang Bok. When I put down my knapsack which I was carrying for six months, I felt much relieved as if I were at my parents' home.

At breakfast next day, I heard a good news.

On May 5 at the Tungkiang meeting the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association was proclaimed with Marshal Kim Il Sung as its president, and the 10-point programme was made public.

I was also told by my comrades at the hospital that the 10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association had been sent to every partisan unit and other localities immediately after the meeting.

The meal over, I set to make a copy of it.

Thinking that the General must have meant this 10-point programme when he told me to prepare to work in a strange district, I began to learn it by heart, article by article. I read it again and again, ten times, twenty times.

I would wash patients' clothes and spread them over the grass to dry.

On those occasions, I practised the art of propaganda before the clothes taking them for village peasants. And whenever I went to the mountains to pick greens, I managed to find time to pose myself before big larch trees or rocks and explain the programme article by article as if I were standing before women.

In this way, I studied the 10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association whenever I had time. And helping the hospital with its work I explained the programme to the peasants of the nearby villages. Meanwhile I waited for a messenger from the Headquarters.

But unfortunately I was seized with typhoid and was bed-ridden for some time, and it was at the close of the year that I left Tachenchang for Changpai with ten-odd comrades. On the eve of New Year by the lunar calendar we arrived at the

Heihsiatzukou secret camp, Changpai County, where Marshal Kim Il Sung was.

The next day was New Year's Day. The sun was just coming up when I, summoned by Marshal Kim Il Sung, went to his log-house accompanied by the messenger.

That morning Marshal Kim Il Sung talked about the necessity of expanding the network of the Fatherland Restoration Association in the Changpai districts and deep into Korea to prepare for the forthcoming great event. Then he explained to me the significance of creating the Changpai base. He instructed me to make a good study of the place and the thoughts and feelings of the inhabitants of the Changpai districts before starting work under the guidance of Comrade Kwon Yung Byuk.

Now assigned to this glorious task, I together with Comrade Kwon Yung Byuk stayed for some time at Li Je Soon's in 20-Taokou, before moving to 17-Taokou (Wangs' village).

Now a new struggle began for me. A hoe instead of a rifle was in my hand, for I was to wage a new kind of struggle. Through the 10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association which beacons the Korean people to the road of struggle, I was to win over the masses to the revolution, close their ranks, and breaking through the enemy cordon.

Comrade Kwon Yung Byuk told me: "From the outset when he organized the armed detachment, Commander Kim never forgot a moment to give guidance to the movement in Korea. Whenever he addressed a meeting, or had a talk with an individual partisan member or with a crowd, he always emphasized the great spirit of the 10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association. This is the programme we must work on, the spirit of which is the very embodiment of the intention of Comrade Commander. The 10-point programme reflects the wish of the people, it is the only beacon illuminating the road that they should follow and encouraging them to a struggle."

"You will come to realize as you go along, but there are already a good number of people embraced in our organization." At this point Comrade Kwon Yung Byuk rose, walked towards the door, and hung a curtain over it lest the light penetrated outside.

Then he continued to tell me of the branch organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Association already established. In detail he told me with whom I was to work and make contact, or, against whom I should be on guard in my work with women.

Particularly he advised me time and again to sharpen my vigilance against the enemy who are so desperate in these districts bordering Korea. From the next day on, I began to study the local conditions in the Changpai districts.

Upwards of 90 per cent of the population were

mountain plot tillers or hired hands. There were some even from Cheju Island. They came a long way deceived by a rumour: "In West Chientao one year's farming produces enough to make one live on for three years, the rivers are filled with fish to be scooped up by bucket, and wild animals, such as Noroo and deer do not avert people's eyes."

But here, too, people were languishing under the cruel Japanese imperialists and poverty that followed them like a shadow.

Such being the case, the class composition of the inhabitants was good, all of them, young and old, men and women, pining for home. Everyone of them bore hostility against Japanese imperialism.

To these hard-pressed people the 10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association personally drawn up by Marshal Kim Il Sung was a source of new life and gave them a fighting spirit.

Having thus grasped the local situation in some measure, I settled down to work first in Wangs' village where we took our quarters.

The village had its head and section heads but Li Jun Heung, an old man on the wrong side of fifty, commanded more respect among the villagers.

The villagers would invite him to the seat of honour at every gathering in the village, discuss with him over even trivial matters. And there was much coming and going of village women in his house. Yet his dwellings did not incur the suspicion of the Japanese police as the old man was a church-goer.

One day I visited him at home. It was Sunday. There were several women and a few men, praying and singing hymn. They welcomed me as a new convert. After the service Li said: "To us this world is just temporary. We are travellers. If we believe in God and cleanse our sins with the blood of Christ we will have an everlasting life in Heaven."

I listened to him in silence without interrupting him.

When I returned home that night, Comrade Kwon Yung Byuk said: "There are quite a few believers in Changpai County. And many of them are taken in by the false propaganda of the Japanese imperialists. Now we must awaken them and win them over to our side with the 10-point programme."

"...In the first place, we must find a way to win over the old man Li. I am sure he will see our way if we tell him about the 10-point programme not once or twice but a hundred times, if need be."

On the following day, a little after noon, I paid a second visit to the Li's. It was only a few days ago that the battle of Limyungsoo had taken place, and I brought it into our conversation at an opportune moment.

"Dad, you must have heard the rumour that the Japanese were completely routed somewhere about Limyungsoo by the unit led by General Kim Il Sung. Do you happen to know where this Limyungsoo is?"

At this old man Li seemed perplexed and stopped his work of making hemp sandals.

"How fast the rumour spreads! Only this morning I heard about it," said he, indicating the direction of Lymyungsoo. Then he added: "Let the Japanese rascals die by thousands and by tens of thousands every day. It will do us good. But unless we are careful in our talking, we'll bring ruin to the whole village." Then he warned me I should be careful. But I didn't want to miss such a good chance, so I asked him again: "I hear the Bible teaches one to love one's enemy, is that true?"

"Yes, that's right!"

"Well, then the Japanese are the enemy of the Korean people. Should we love the Japanese? Should we obey them though they have killed our parents, driven us from our native villages to lead such a miserable life here?"

It seemed he had no words to answer to my question, but heaved a long sigh and stared at the ceiling.

I thought I had better not trouble him any more, and I took leave of him, only to call on him again in the following evening. Finding him alone in the room, I produced a copy of the 10-point programme before him.

"What kind of letter is it? From whom?" he asked me. Then, putting on his glasses, he began to read it aloud for me. Evidently he thought that I had come to ask him to read the letter for me. Soon I noticed his face changing colour. He cast a furtive glance at me, then continued to read it article by article, this time silently.

A dog barked outside. Immediately the old man put the copy in his bosom and went outside, clearing his throat loudly. Before long he came back, and asked me in whispers: "Where did you get this?"

"General Kim Il Sung asked me to deliver it to you."

"What? General Kim Il Sung? How is it that he knows me?"

"The General even knows you were in the March First Uprising."

"Have you come from the mountains?... from the General?" the old man asked me, showing a flush on his tense countenance.

"Yes, I have..."

"Oh, I see..."

Then the old man read again and again Article 1 of the 10-point programme in a low voice: "A broad united anti-Japanese front shall be

formed with the participation of the whole Korean nation to overthrow the rule of the piratical Japanese imperialists and establish a genuine people's government of the Korean people."

From the next day on I began to explain to his family the struggle objectives of the partisan unit. And citing illustrations, I exposed the crimes of the aggressors who wanted to strangle the liberation struggle of the exploited class by inducing it to believe in Christ, the so-called "savior" of mankind from Heaven. Since then my meeting with him became oftener, and later old man Li became a member of the Fatherland Restoration Association. Through him, I had enlisted also his wife, daughter, daughter-in-law in the Women's Association in 17-Taokou.

Having organized the Women's Association, I began to educate the members, helping them to have a complete and concrete understanding of each Article of the 10-point programme.

In the village there came into being a production partisan unit composed of members of the Fatherland Restoration Association. Girls and women voluntarily joined the unit. They had made things for the partisans even before they were directed to do so, and hid them for some time until they brought them to an appointed place in secret.

Through these activities they became more united in their mutual relations and their confidence in the partisans grew firmer. And this can be explained by the fact that they saw in the 10-point programme the great idea reflecting their practical requirements.

This happened once.

There was an old stubborn couple. They were deaf to what the villagers had to say.

One day, instructed by comrade Kwon Yung Byuk I went to see them in Begai-kol (Pillow Village).

Their stubbornness surpassed my imagination. Explicitly I tried to expose the crimes of the Japanese but they would rather take it for granted that the Koreans were exploited by the Japanese, for Japan was strong and Korea weak.

"Mother, you may break a branch, but you cannot do it if they are bound in a bundle. Do you know who bounds them? It is General Kim Il Sung, mother, look at the wheel over there. A wheel can roll forward under heavy burden because its rim is supported by many spokes, not one."

"The Japanese are the enemy of the Korean people. Because of the Japanese we were driven from our native places and lead such a miserable life here. But, mother, you do not hate the Japanese, instead you are afraid of them."

"We must fight as General Kim Il Sung leads us. If we help each other, if we unite ourselves, we can beat the Japanese and restore our fatherland. You may stay at home if you please, but if you are of one mind with us, that means we are united."

But all my talking that day could not persuade her and her husband who kept silent beside her, only puffing at his pipe.

From the next day on I began to read them the 10-point programme, giving an explicit interpretation upon each Article.

"Do you mean to say we can be back home again and till our own land?... And we don't have to pay irrigation fees, either?"

"Yes, that's right, tillers shall be the owner of land. And we must build a country like the Soviet Union where there are no landlords nor capitalists."

"That is all very good. Rather too good to believe, I must say."

As the explanation of the 10-point programme proceeded, I noticed, they changed too.

One morning, a few days later, I heard her say:

"If we unite our efforts, I am sure, we will have everything settled to our content. Of course, you cannot expect much of us oldsters, but when I think of those women of Haingjoo during the Imjin Patriotic War (a war against Japanese invaders in 1592-98—Ed.) who carried stones in their skirts to fight the enemy, I still feel I can fight the Japanese. We must place confidence in General Kim Il Sung and live on."

On my returning home that day I took out the spectacles for the aged and a package of needles Marshal Kim Il Sung had sent for my underground work, and gave them to the old couple as a gift. Since then the old couple came out more actively in our work as members of the Fatherland Restoration Association.

The people were going through a hard life, suppressed and persecuted under the enemy's strict cordon. But drawing fresh strength from the great vitality of the 10-point programme, inspired by the victories of the Marshal Kim Il Sung's anti-Japanese partisan unit, they, overcoming hardships, actively supported the partisans for the brighter tomorrow.

Many young men and women joined the partisans.

At Pyunggangduk, Changpai County, twelve young men including Kim Se Ok joined the partisans at one time one month after the battle of Bocheonbo.

The 10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association not only penetrated into the enemy organs, it also found its way deep into the units of the enemy army.

Comrade Kwon Yung Byuk converted the chief of the judicial department of the Panchiehkou Police Station, Changpai County, into a member of the Fatherland Restoration Association, then into a member of the Party, and suc-

ceeded in enlisting into the anti-Japanese Association platoon leader Chou of the puppet Manchukou army stationed in Taochuan village and Wang, a commanding officer of the puppet militia army in 13-Taokou, by way of educating them in the ideology of the 10-point programme. This happened during my prison life in Hamheung.

There I saw a woman offender who inscribed the 10-point programme on the wall in blood, now and then wiping off her bleeding finger. Choking with emotion, she told me this:

"I have had no opportunity to meet General Kim Il Sung. But in the course of studying the 10-point programme I came to understand clearly what he is thinking and how he is fighting. The Japanese torture and punishment does not make me repent of my crimes; I only repent my crimes before the 10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association and pledge myself to lead a life worthy of a decent human being in the future."

The great idea of the 10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association was widely circulated not only among the masses in the partisan-controlled areas, but also it penetrated deep into the homeland, imparting a new hope even to those imprisoned by the enemy.

The period of my work in Changpai County was a short one. But during this short space of time I came to realize clearly the great vitality of the 10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association.

As seen above, the 10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association worked out by Marshal Kim Il Sung imparted a new hope and courage to the Korean people languishing under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, served them as a beacon illuminating the road to follow.

The immortal exploits of the Fatherland Restoration Association manifested themselves in the establishment of the glorious traditions of the united front movement in the Korean revolution and in the creation of a firm base for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party.

Patriotic people of all circles affiliated in the Fatherland Restoration Association, firmly rallied themselves around Marshal Kim Il Sung in support of the 10-point programme, and won victory over the strong Japanese imperialists.

Today our people of one mind and one intention firmly rallied around the glorious Party which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions, are making a triumphal march to the early peaceful unification of the country.

No force on earth can arrest the great strength united rock-firm around the Party and the Leader.

We will certainly realize to the last the great cause of our revolution.

Discovery of KYUNGRAK SYSTEM Hailed

THE great achievements in the research into the Kyungrak system scored by Professor Kim Bong Han and other scientists of our country have been warmly hailed in various countries.

Many foreign publications and papers continue to report on this scientific success, and letters and telegrams from biologists, medical workers and people of all circles in various countries are pouring in to congratulate Dr. Kim Bong Han and his Kyungrak research group.

Renmin Ribao of China on December 14, 1963, published the full text of the paper "On the Kyungrak System" made public by Professor Kim Bong Han, along with figures. The paper also carried a commentary entitled "Hail the Outstanding Research Success of Korean Science!"

Da Gong Bao, in its article, points out: "This research success is being appreciated as the beginning of a new stage in the development of modern biology and medical sciences and as a glorious achievement in the development of world science." An article carried in *Guangming Ribao* wrote: "It is a new starting point in the development of the world biology and medical sciences." *Beijing Ribao* under the heading of "Great Discovery" congratulated scientists of our country upon their successes.

In the meantime, the Chinese Medical Association, the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, the Medical University of China, and many medical workers of China sent congratulatory telegrams on the success of the research into the Kyungrak system.

Slowo Powszechnie, a Polish newspaper, under the heading "Eastern Medicine and Kyungrak," writes that the discovery of the Kyungrak system by Professor Kim Bong Han of Korea is a new discovery in the medical world.

Akahata of Japan which had reported on many occasions about the discovery of the Kyungrak system by Prof. Kim Bong Han and his research group, in its latest issue, introduced again, along with figures, the great discovery under a heading, "The Discovery of the Kyungrak System Is Glad Tidings to Mankind—Research Success by Dr. Kim Bong Han of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Japanese paper *Yomiuri Shinbun* of February 3, 1964, carried an article by Dr. Serijawa Kazusuke, Assistant-Professor at the Tokyo Education University, entitled "On the Epoch-making Success of Prof. Kim—a New Sensation in Dongeuhiak."

The author of this article, one of the outstanding Japanese authorities on herb medicine, stressed:

The specific features of Prof. Kim Bong Han's paper are that he studied and confirmed by

various modern medical experiments the existence of the Kyungrak system in the living body as a functional-morphological system.

Introducing in detail the Bonghan corpuscles, Bonghan ducts and Bonghan liquor, the latest issue of *Kagaku Shinbun*, a scientific paper of Japan, pointed out that the significance of the discovery of the Kyungrak system is far greater than the discoveries of the cells and the nervous system, and is expected to make a great contribution to the development of modern biology and medical sciences. The paper went on to say:

"The day is not far off when, with the discovery of the Kyungrak system, cancer and other diseases which are regarded as incurable by modern medicine will be cured by the advanced acupuncture treatment and other new methods such as acupuncture by means of syringing into the Bonghan corpuscles, physiotherapy, radiotherapy, operation on the Kyungrak system, etc.

"Besides, this discovery will open a new phase for the promotion of health, longevity, recovery from fatigue, and prevention of diseases."

Reuter dispatch on December 14, 1963, reported that the biologists of North Korea have discovered a new duct system in the human body which will open a new turn in the development of modern biology and medical sciences. It introduced the Bonghan corpuscles, Bonghan ducts and Bonghan liquor. A.P. on December 14, 1963, reported that a new duct system, different from the nervous system, which might exert a great influence on metabolism and the physiological and pathological processes of the organism, was discovered in the human body. A.F.P. report on December 13, 1963, paying particular attention to the fact that "Kyungrak," a newly discovered substance, is an independent functional-morphological system found in the structure controlling metabolism, the basis of life, introduced the success made by Prof. Kim Bong Han and his Kyungrak research group. H.A. Arnold of the British Museum writes in his letter dated on January 7, 1964:

"Kim Bong Han's work 'On the Kyungrak System' is indeed a most valuable acquisition for our National Library and will be of benefit to research workers studying here in this Department. We are immediately making arrangements for this book to be catalogued, so that it may be available as soon as possible for doctors and scientists studying recent developments in modern biology and medicine."

A surgeon in Bogota, Colombia, commented in his letter that the discovery of the substance of Kyungrak and the biological exploits in the scientific research by Professor Kim Bong Han are valuable ones.

It Brooks
No Delay

SUK IN HAI

"Would there be any heart that does not ache at the thought that the continuous split of the country hampers the nation's development and imposes the tragedies upon so many families?"

This is what the South Korean daily *Chosun Ilbo* said some time ago. From time immemorial our homogeneous nation led a harmonious life creating a brilliant history. A Korean shares with his neighbour joy or grief as if it were his own.

However, nineteen years have passed since our territory was divided by the U.S. imperialists. "Liberation Babies" born in 1945 in the joy of the country's liberation have grown up to enter colleges. But their radiant heart is hurt at the thought that they cannot see their kinsfolk.

As for the grown-ups, though their native place lies within hailing distance the road is denied to them by the cursed military demarcation line. Many mothers grieve for their children from whom they are separated; friends long for each other; husbands and wives are eating their hearts out. Many a day they have passed with tormented hearts. Words are not enough to describe the grief and pain every Korean heart feels in his own way! We in the North are gnawed by the report that another child that had been crying for something to eat died today over there, in a village lying in waste to the south of the military demarcation line.

"What did the ordinary people think last evening, looking at the moon of the Autumn Festival? They may have seen the images of their parents or their children. Perhaps they may have pictured to themselves their old homes. Then, we wonder what the people in the North would have thought last night. Looking at the same moon parents and children somewhere in North Korea may have thought of their children and parents in the South. Days and years go by, but when would we meet our dear ones again?" (South Korean paper *Josun Ilbo*)

We could not feel ease at the New Year dinner table, thinking South Korea where our dear ones and friends were eagerly waiting for the hands of relief to lift them from hunger and cold.

What have become of the people in my native village?

It is human nature to think of the place where one was born and grew up. It is only too natural that one should long for his native place whether he quit it of his own will or he was forced to leave it by poverty.

We cannot think of our true fatherland when it is divided into two. Nor can we think of true happiness, no matter how our life flourishes, when our

compatriots in South Korea suffer. That is why everybody is asking for the country's unification regarding it to be the supreme national cause.

The North-South intercourse and contact have been the constant stand of our Party and Government. Repeatedly and for a long time they have put forward workable and reasonable proposals for paving the way to unification by doing away with the barrier between North and South Korea. Postal exchange, economic and cultural contact, North-South confederation have been proposed for intercourse and co-operation.

Any one who is concerned about the future and the eternal prosperity of the nation will share this compatriotic feelings.

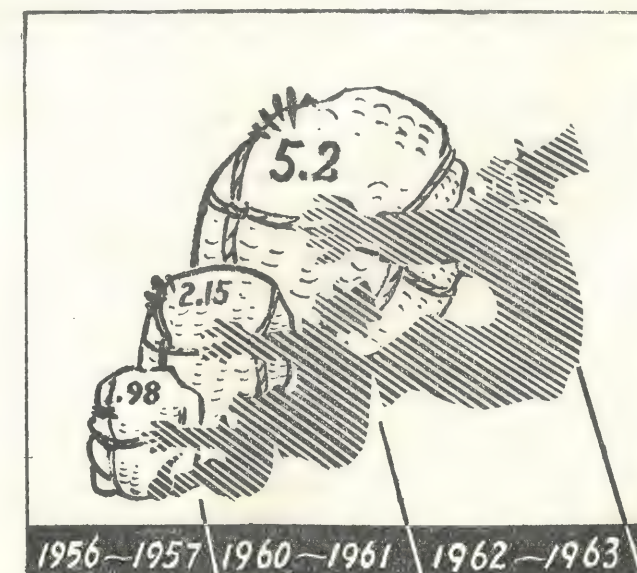
The voice is getting louder in South Korea calling for mutual visits of men of the press, postal exchange, withdrawal of foreign troops, North-South co-operation, peaceful unification. Recently even in the South Korean "National Assembly" one demanded the postal exchange between the North and South.

How right they are! The unification is a long overdue problem and it demands an immediate solution. We want to share our joy and happiness with our parents, wives, husbands, children, relatives, and friends from whom we have been separated so long. We know they are suffering privations and hardships.

Would any one say we are wrong? Can we be indifferent to their vicissitudes? Only those traitors who lick the boots of foreign aggressors are dead set against the country's unification. They show mortal fear of unification.

Let us ask: What did the American "aid" and the government of traitors bring to South Korea? The Americans give one poison for medicine and the

THE AMOUNT OF GRAIN PLUNDERED



Unit: million suk
One suk = 150 kg

As against 1941 grain output in South Korea decreased to 88 per cent in 1959 and to 54 per cent in 1962.

traitors sell the country for a few crumbs of bread. The South Korean daily *Donga-Ilbo* commented: "We saw a military government by the occupation forces, the downfall of the Syngman Rhee dictatorship, the care-taker government, the rule by the Democrats, and a government of army officers. But our reality is growing gloomier and gloomier with the ever worsening life."

Now, those who staged the political farce of "transfer to civilian government" to dupe the people are revealing more clearly their true nature as ugly traitors. As a drowning man catching at a straw, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to hit a bargain at the U.S.-sponsored "South Korea-Japan talks," talking the nonsense that something will come out of the empty words, the "third republic." But, as the old Korean saying has it, a dog's tail never bears a mink's fur.

One would rather hope a rose on a dead twig than expect anything of the "political climate" of "counting on outside forces" and producing traitorous policies.

The South Korean people have been driven to the bottom ladder of life. What the traitor Pak Jung Hi has set forth as the best measure for coping with the situation is nothing but "voluntary privation!"

No wonder the South Korean daily *Kyunghyang Shinmoon* wrote: "Will someone tell us how to practise austerity when mothers are strangling their children who are crying for something to eat? When almost all the family budgets are in red, the only way to practise austerity is to live on water and air!"

The stark reality is that the absolute majority of

the South Korean people are in the worst condition. The situation brooks no delay. And sufferings from national contempt and non-rights are intolerable.

Our compatriots in South Korea have risen up to safeguard the right to existence, their minimum right. They are showing firm determination to uproot the cause of all sufferings and misfortunes.

Wherein lies the way out for the South Korean people? The unification of the country. This is the only way. Every Korean keenly feels this through his life. The day must come when tractors made in North Korea work in the fields of the Honam Plain, complete sets of equipment produced by the North Korean machine-building factories create a network of factories in South Korea, and trains from Sineuijoo, North Korea, go to Seoul and Pusan in South Korea.

The only way out is the unification. To achieve this, we must drive out the fiendish enemy—U.S. imperialists. This truth is heard throughout South Korea. The voices demanding the postal exchange between the North and the South are rising everywhere to pave the way to unification.

Can there be anything more lofty and sincere than the words of a simple South Korean old man: "Even if I die today I would not regret, if I see the country united."

The time has come when everybody with the same will and aim should rise up for the cause of the country's unification. Unification of the country, the nation's cherished desire, brooks no delay. The people in the North and the South will unite efforts and surely attain unification.

certain Jung's house in the village.... Today, as has been during the past eighteen years, the Soyang River flows under the "38th Bridge" from the north to the south as if it is indifferent to the grief of the nation."

SEOUL SHINMOON

"What will happen if the country remains divided until a boy who was born at the time of the August 15 liberation becomes a middle school pupil, a college student, then a professional man?

"Unification must come before such a tragedy, the making of the tragic age, becomes a reality.

"Why can't we go to Pyongyang at a stone's throw? Half a day's train ride would bring one there.

"How long should we wait?

"The unification of the country is the road which will lead us to a bountiful life....

"Only by eliminating poverty inside and defeating the alien enemy outside, will the country's unification be achieved, and will the long separated people embrace each other again."

MOKPO ILBO

"From the national aspiration, we have no reason to shun active efforts for the unification of the divided country, the unification by which we can live breathing freedom and peace, not hatred."

NYUWON

"We cannot help lamenting over the divided nation when we think that the industrial North and the agricultural South would have co-operated with each other to develop the economy in a planned way, had the North and the South been unified."

TAEJON ILBO

"We must carry out economic reconstruction to relieve the people of the hardest life. To solve this problem once and for all the present state of affairs — the agricultural area, south of the demarcation line, divorced from the industrial area, north of the demarcation — should be brought to an end. The whole nation is waiting ardently for the country's unification."

SASANGGYE

"So far we have put all our trust in the friendly nation, and waited for it to unify our country so that we may lead a good life. At least this is what we thought. But is there really any friendly nation which can unify the country for us?

"Now it is as clear as daylight that we cannot put much stake on the United Nations, nor on the United States. There is only one answer. We have only ourselves to rely on. Therefore, we should exert our efforts to build up our own strength and achieve the unification at all costs."

TAEGU ILBO

"Prime Minister Choi (Prime Minister of the South Korean puppet government —Ed.) prefaced his remarks by saying that 'even exchange of letters between the North and South would be good, but...

"It can be safely said that the entire nation is wishing for this. But Prime Minister Choi says that it cannot be done now 'for fear that it might be used for political purposes.

"A thing like postal exchange between the North and the South can be done easily. We believe there's no reason, none whatsoever, to postpone its realization."

DONGA ILBO

"...Others get excited, saying Christmas or New Year greetings, but these words have such a strange ring to us. All we want is to propose to the International Red Cross Society to help realise the exchange of letters between the North and the South in the new year so that we can hear even a word from our families in the North of whom we do not know if they are alive or dead."

CHOONGCHUNG ILBO

"With the North-South unification, the ardent wish of the nation, unrealised, everything is in confusion in the country (South Korea —Ed.). Let's put a stop to all these scrambles and dog-fights between the ins and outs, between the government and the opposition. And let us work from true patriotism, united

and co-operating with each other, for the unification of the North and South and for building a new state, the earnest wish of the entire people."

RYUNGNAM ILBO

"As days and months go, our life is going from bad to worse, and we find it difficult more and more to make a go of it.

"We long for the word 'Liberation'. Indeed, we hold liberation dear — liberation from hard life, liberation from suppression, liberation from all evils, liberation from the divided country. Yes, we want liberation and more liberation. Isn't there anything to be done? Wouldn't there be any wonder-working among our nation? We aspire after liberation, a new liberation."

JUNNAM MAIL SHINMOON

"Have a close look at our reality!

"The rough seas of the Korean Straits mean nothing when it comes to intercouring with the Japanese — an alien nation to us.

"But North Korea, where our compatriots are, is just a few miles away across the artificial demarcation line. But we cannot jump over the line as if the distance were heaven and earth and they were our enemy. For the harmonious and prosperous life of the entire nation, it is necessary to realise the cultural exchange, even a partial one, to stop the perpetual national split. This is a national task and mission our generation should shoulder. Furthermore, it is not impossible for us to think a direct cultural exchange, not through the U.N. And what's more, we can think of an economic exchange which will make North and South Korea supply each other's needs.

"The government and the nation should not overlook that the unification of the country is bound to come some day, and should continue to make constant efforts for realising the great cause even in today's hardships."

HANGOOK ILBO

"What's the most urgent and important task for us now? It is to put the lid over the coal prices and bus fares, have enough grain for the week, and have money for side-dishes for tomorrow's breakfast. Then, we must have money enough to send our children to college and pay rent.

"But we are forgetting that there is far more urgent and basic problem than these. It is the question of unification of the country."

KYUNGHYANG SHINMOON

"The dream of North-South unification, and the dream of a blessed land in which there's no poverty and disease... Such a dragon-dream is worthwhile one, even if it ends in a dream.

"The dream of spending the honeymoon in Mt. Keumgang (one of the best scenic spots in North Korea —Ed.), and of reaching Sineuijoo (a border city in the north-western part of North Korea —Ed.) by the 'Unification Train', becomes not unfrequently the subject of our cartoons. But we must add that, even if it be an imagination, our hearts beat fast at the thought of it."

SOUTH KOREAN PUBLICATIONS ON THE COUNTRY'S UNIFICATION

THE unification of the country—this represents the earnest wish and supreme national task of thirty millions of the homogeneous Korean people.

Recently, people of all strata of South Korea lamenting over the national split for the past nineteen years because of the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism, are coming out more resolutely to demand the unification of the country.

And more South Korean publications carry articles on the earnest desire of the South Korean people. Here we introduce some of the articles.

DONGA ILBO

"For some time after the August 15 liberation (1945), peace reigned over Boopyung Village, Nam Sub-county, Rinje County in Kangwon Province, like elsewhere. But one morning the people woke to find the 38th parallel line dividing their snug village into North and South.

Ten or so metres away, to the north of the village rolls the upper stream of the Soyang River, and the 38th parallel line cut half the thatched roof of a



GLIMPSES OF SOUTH KOREA UNDER U.S. OCCUPATION

Not Enough to Buy a Package of Cigarettes

"A worker family needs at least 10,000 won to live a month."

This is the lowest figure that the "national railway trade union" of South Korea made public after a wide survey.

But average South Korean workers earn no more than one-third of the minimum cost of living.

Recently the *Josun Ilbo*, a South Korean daily, carried an article entitled "a White Paper on Wages of the Working People." The White Paper is what the South Korean daily found concerning the actual wage scale in various industrial branches.

In the textile field, a skilled worker receives 67 won, and the unskilled (85 per cent of the total) 29-40 won a day on an average.

The picture is the same in harmful chemical industrial branches.

Skilled workers employed by the "Koryu Asbestos Rubber Company" receives 67 won a day and women workers only 35 won.

Then the girl bus conductors receive only 20-30 won a day, though they are forced to work 16-18 hours a day. Then over 15,000 dockers earn some 3,000 won a month, if they are lucky enough to land work. But, in reality, they

are half-employed because their work is seasonal.

Yet, compared with others, these are still classified "better."

Some 100 workers of the "Joyang Industrial Company" in South Choongchung Province are paid 17 won a day, although they are forced to slave from seven in the morning till seven in the evening.

And now in South Korea a pack of cigarettes costs 60-90 won. Therefore, the South Korean workers cannot buy even a package of cigarettes with what they earn a day.

The worst part of it is that even these meagre wages are not paid regularly.

The "Hangook Grain Company" under the direct control of the puppet government has withheld the payment of wages for four months. There are some factories and enterprises, collieries and mines, where the workers are yet to get paid for the work they did a year ago!

No wonder, then, South Korean publications write, "How they manage? It is simply a miracle."

Soaring Prices

On the first day when he placed himself as the U.S.-made president, Pak Jung Hi stated that the railway fares would go up 15 per cent.

And this caused a "chain reaction" and prices began to jump again. In South Korea, the way prices go up is often called "rocket speed." It is not uncommon in South Korea that the price of briquet jumps 40 per cent overnight, then a few days later people wake up to find the rent boosted by 40 per cent.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi clique are set to squeeze the people more. There will be a general tax hike: indirect taxes by 15 per cent, income tax by 5 per cent and juridical person tax by 5 per cent. This will net them 3,500,000,000 won. But the tax hike will invite another round of price jump.

Actually, all expenses are soaring up. The school entrance fee jumped by 50 per cent and tuition by 20 per cent to pain the young hearts. Prices of soy and bean paste went up 50 per cent, salt more than three times. Radish, cabbage, and other vegetables, too, went up. Every housewife is asking: "How are we going to manage?" Prices of toothpowder and sugar too rose 30 per cent. Everything—soap, paper, medicines, shoes, cloth materials, electric bulbs, pens and pencils—jumped 30-40 per cent. Even haircut and bath cost more.

Of late, the Pak Jung Hi hooligans, admitting the skyrocketing prices and hard-pressed life in South Korea, are saying that they will take measures to "relieve the people of the hardest living."

However, in the same breath they are saying that the "abnormal rise in prices has been caused by a mental state!" Now Pak Jung Hi is blaming the mental state of the people for price hike, and set down "measures for price stabilisation." All that he did is that he raised won-dollar exchange rate from 130:1 to 180:1 and started to sell the American "aid" goods by auction.

The result: cotton, woolen, staple fibre, rayon, nylon jumped more than two times.

South Korea is entirely dependent on the U.S. for these goods, and medium and small textile mills which have been suffering a shortage of fund and raw materials are forced to suspend operation one after another.

In a word, all this is the result of the militarization and colonial plundering policy of U.S. imperialism toward the South Korean economy.

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS FIGHT ON

KIM JOON

THE struggle of the South Korean workers for existence is expanding rapidly braving the cruel persecution and suppression by the puppet regime.

Altogether some 140,000 workers are fighting—45,000 railway, communications, and government monopoly bureau workers, more than 45,000 workers employed by the government-controlled industries and enterprises such as mining, power, chemical, metallurgical, finance, and water transport, and employees of private enterprises.

The fighting workers are demanding a 40-100 per cent wage hike, immediate payment of the wages in arrears, better working conditions, and an end to the reactionary labour policy of the puppet government.

As the statement of the Samman railway workers points out, the struggle sweeping the whole of South Korea is a "struggle to defend the basic rights of man to existence, who stands at the brink of death. His life is threatened with skyrocketing prices and starvation wages, and with the ever worsening speed-up."

The struggle is, at the same time, an expression of discontent with and resistance to the U.S.-Pak

Jung Hi clique that drove South Korean workers into the slough of intolerable poverty and non-rights as seen today.

The plight of the South Korean workers is beyond description.

The monthly income of a docker is no more than 2,000 won at best. According to the announcement of the puppet regime, an average family needs 12,000 won a month. So, longshoremen are short of 10,000 won of what they should have every month.

Such being the case with those employed, it is not difficult to imagine how the unemployed and semi-unemployed, more than six million, are getting along.

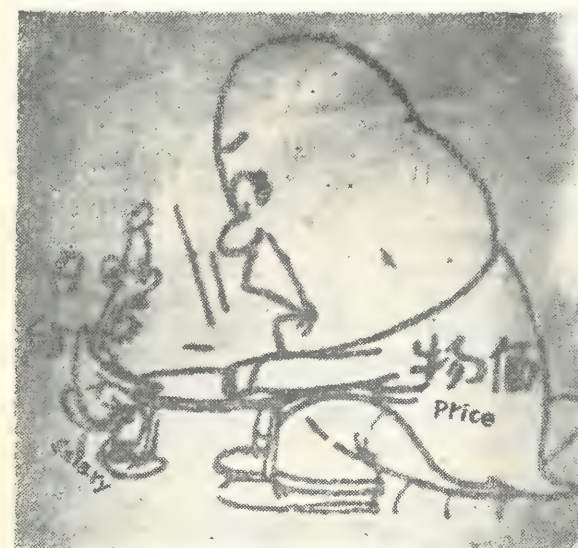
Having come to the crossroad, "to wait for death in silence or to stand up and fight," the South Korean workers have risen up resolutely.

The struggle of the South Korean workers is closely linked with the situation in which the political and economic crisis of the South Korean puppet government is becoming more serious, the discontent of the people with the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique is ever mounting and the people's voice

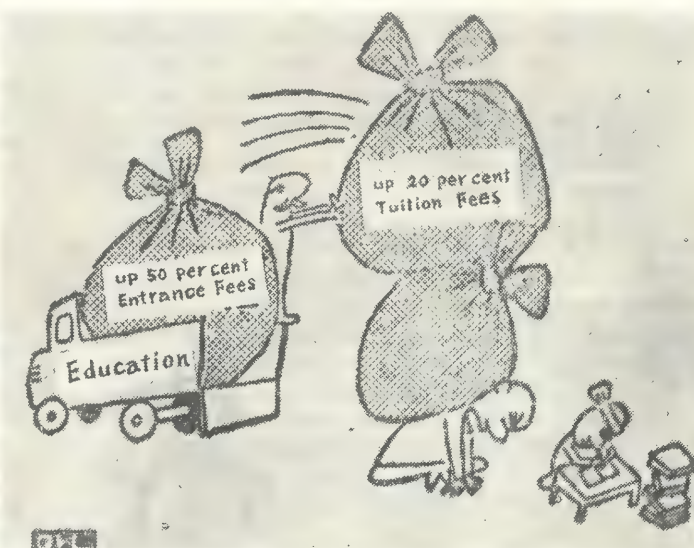
A Month-end Scene

Mr. Price: "Gee, you still around?"

Mr. Salary: "If you say so, but I don't know whether I'm dead or alive."



New Year was greeted with another boost in the school entrance fees and tuition



demanding independence and self-sustenance is getting louder.

Hoping to cope with the crisis in their rule over South Korea, the U.S. imperialists staged the farce of "transfer of power to civilians" and put the label of "third republic" on the puppet government. With this, the U.S. imperialists wanted the people to have an illusion that there would be a change in the political, economic and social life that face a total collapse.

However, the "return to civilian government" has changed nothing for all its noise. Only it has raised by a great margin taxes, prices and various fees and, demanding "austerity," driven the people deeper in the slough of poverty and hunger.

"The moment the government party won in the election, it began to fulfil its election pledge with a 20 per cent raise in railway fares, thus striking the people with fear." "To settle the difficulty of living is a whopping lie." "We cannot keep back the indignation at the rulers." Thus the angry voice of the people is getting louder in South Korea.

In their experience the South Korean people now refuse to be cheated any more by the deceptive schemes of the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique, and they know that the only way out is to sweep away the enemies and achieve the political and economic independence, and that struggle is the only road to life. The national and class consciousness of the workers is heightening day by day.

Owing to these factors the struggle of the South Korean workers, unlike before, is rapidly growing into a mass struggle manifesting a number of characteristic features.

First, the struggle is on a larger scale comprising different branches.

As mentioned above, the struggle of workers — from employees of the "government-controlled" enterprises and private factories to craftsmen such as tailors and shoe-makers — is gaining momentum, embracing nearly all branches—railway, transport, communications, mining, textile, power, chemical and metal-working industries, water transport, finance, government monopoly corporations, etc.

In the course of the struggle the unity of the workers has been markedly consolidated. Up to the early part of last year, the workers' struggle did not go beyond the bounds of an individual factory.

However, with the struggle of the Miwang Industrial Company workers as momentum, the workers of the same branch in the Yungdeungpo district developed it into a regional joint struggle. Then in the case of the strike that the employees of the Keum-sung Co. waged, workers of fourteen different industrial branches in Pusan city formed the "committee on defence of unity" and the "advanced guard" to wage a joint struggle. Some time ago the workers of railways, communications and government monopoly corporations, pledging that "we will fight it out until our demands are met," formed the "committee for joint struggle" at a conference held on February 1.

These facts show that today the struggle of the South Korean workers is not limited to the scope of individual factories but its scale is developing into a regional one, a nation-wide one of different industrial branches.

And noteworthy in the recent struggle of the South Korean workers is the striking advance of the workers in the key industrial branches. The workers of these branches, the artery of South Korean economy, are the nucleus of the working class.

So far the struggle in South Korea was largely participated in by longshoremen, navvies, workers of textile industry where labour fluctuation is comparatively great and by the light industrial workers who are less steered in the struggle.

Of late, however, the general advance of the workers of the key industrial branches such as metal-working, mining, chemical industries, railways and transport, together with the light industrial workers, is giving a powerful impetus to the labour movement and is exerting a great influence on other workers to struggle.

Another characteristic of the present struggle of the South Korean workers is their militancy and stubbornness.

Frightened at the large-scale struggle of the workers, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet regime are leaving no stone unturned in their scheme to pacify and repress the workers. They added again a few more reactionary clauses to their law which was enacted only a few months ago. "South Korea-U.S. conference," the "meeting of eight-department heads on labour" and other meetings are frequently held to work out suppressive measures against the labour. Then they have luncheons or dinners with leaders of the government-controlled trade unions and turncoats to undermine the labour movement from within.

However, the South Korean workers, far from yielding, are putting up a more stubborn struggle to attain their objects, and workers of almost all industrial branches are determined to strike.

And another feature of their struggle is that though in many cases their demands are still mainly economic, it is gradually taking on the political character.

Along with their economic demands they are calling for an outright end or revision of all reactionary labour laws including "wage control law"; they are against the unjust demand of employers and demand the right to collective agreement.

All these facts show that now the labour movement in South Korea is developing in scope and strength.

The ever mounting struggle of the South Korean workers, as well as the anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle of the peasants, intellectuals, students, urban petty bourgeoisie and national industrialists, are giving heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and their stooge—Pak Jung Hi junta.

The patriotic struggle of the South Korean workers has the wholehearted support of the entire people of North Korea, and it will surely be crowned with victory, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles.

LANGUAGE CLASS

해가 뜬다
haiga deunda
sun rise
새가 난다
saiga nanda
bird fly

The sun rises.

The bird flies.

Here 가 [ga] is a particle added to the nouns 해 [nai] (sun) or 새 [sai] (bird) describing connective relations between words. These particles in the Korean language are called 토 [to] and have the same functions as prepositions, conjunctions and adverbs in English. Sometimes more than two 토 [to] are placed at the end of a word, as we shall see later.

가 [ga] as seen in the above sentence, is placed after the noun ending with a vowel, showing that the noun is the subject.

Here are some examples of 토 [to] mainly put after the nouns.

손님이 온다
son-nimi onda
guest come
책이 있다
chaiki itda
book is

The guest is coming.

Here is a book.

이 [i] like 가 [ga] is placed after the noun, but 이 [i] after nouns ending with a consonant.

김동무가 편지를 쓴다
Kim dongmooga pyunjireul seunda
Kim comrade letter write

Comrade Kim writes a letter.

그는 나라를 사랑한다
geuneun narareul saranghanda
he country love

He loves (his) country.

Here 를 [reul] placed after the noun ending with a vowel, shows that the noun is in the objective case.

김동무가 책을 읽는다
Kim dongmooga chaikeul igneunda
Kim Comrade book read

Comrade Kim reads (a) book.

나는 연필을 산다
naneun yunpileul sanda
I pencil buy

I am buying (a) pencil.

을 [eul], a variant of 를 [reul], comes only after the noun which ends with a consonant.

우리는 카이로로 간다
oorineun kairoro ganda
we Cairo to go

We are going to Cairo.

나는 배로 떠난다
naneun bairo dunanda
I ship by go

I am going by ship.

로 [ro] is added to the noun ending with a vowel and 으로 [euro] to the noun ending with a consonant, denoting the direction or means of movement.

나는 세이론으로 간다
naneun seiloneuro ganda
I Ceylon to go

I am going to Ceylon.

학생이 편지를 펜으로 쓴다
haksaingi pyunjireul peneuro seunda
student letter pen with write

A student writes a letter with pen.

신문이 책상 위에 있다
sinmooni chaiksang woove itda
newspaper table on is

A newspaper is on the table.

김동무가 나에게 책을 준다
Kim dongmooga naege chaikeul joonda
Kim Comrade me to book give

Comrade Kim is giving me a book.

우리는 인도네시아에서 왔다
oorineun indonesiaesu watda
we Indonesia from came

We have come from Indonesia.

Here 에 [e], 에게 [ege], 에서 [esu] are all particles, denoting location, direction and origin.

나의 책
naeui chaik
my book

My book.

의 [eui] forms the possessive case.

조선과 잔지바르
josungwa janjibareu
Korea and Zanzibar

Korea and Zanzibar.

연필과 종이
yunpilgwa jongi
pencil and paper

Pencil and paper.

잔지바르와 조선
janjibareuwa josun
zanzibar and Korea

Zanzibar and Korea.

종이와 연필
jongiwa yunpil
paper and pencil

Paper and pencil.

과 [gwa] after a noun ending with a consonant and 와 [wa] after a noun ending with a vowel correspond to the conjunction "and" in English.

는 [neun] and 은 [eun] (the former after a noun ending with a vowel, and the latter after a noun ending with a consonant) have a restrictive meaning.

나는 조선말은 모른다
naneun josunmaleun moreunda
I Korean language do not know

I do not know Korean.

Here 은 [eun] showing the objective case, has a restrictive meaning as seen in:

나는 아랍어는 알아도 조선말은 모른다
naneun arabuneun arado, josunmaleun moreunda
I Arabic language know but Korean language do not know

I know Arabic, but not Korean.

도 [do] has an adverbial meaning.

나는 조선말도 안다
naneun josunmaldondo
I Korean language too know I know Korean, too.

Sometimes two or more 토 [to] (에-는 e-neun, 에-서도 e-sudo) occur together.

여기에는 책상이 있다
yugieneun chaiksangi itda
here table is

Here is a table.

여기에서도 학생들이 공부한다
yugiesudo haksaingdeuli gongboo handa
Here too students study

Here, too, students are studying.

남쪽으로의 여행
namjokeuroeul ryuhaing
south to journey

A journey to the south.

In some cases, 토 [to] is omitted and in such cases observation of word-order is very important to understand the relations between words.

조선 사과
josun sagwa (Korean apple)

조선 신문
josun sinmoon (Korean newspaper)

세계 지도
segye jido (world's atlas)

Tortoise Boat

It has been said that a cargo boat which appeared on a canal in England in 1787 was the world's first ironclad vessel. But the story belongs to the era when the colonialists ignored the history of the East, a history of cultural traditions thousands of years old.

It was in the late 16th century that ironclad war vessels (often called Tortoise Boat from the shape) made appearance in Korea.

In the Imjin Patriotic War (1592—1598) against the Japanese invaders dispatched by Hideyoshi, Korea's naval force under the command of Admiral Li Soon Sin with his Tortoise Boats crushed the enemy armadas.

His boats cut up the enemy boats right and left, sank them and set fire to them. And the invaders were destroyed.

In the battle off Hansando Island in early July 1592, our fleet completely crushed at a stroke Hideyoshi's naval force — 59 vessels in total; in the engagement off Myungryang at the beginning of September 1597, a small fleet of about a dozen boats of ours fought and smashed an enemy armada, whose numerical strength was 27 times bigger than ours, and frustrated the enemy's evil designs on Korea. A Japanese history book "Seikan Kiryaku" (Vol. II) published in the 17th century records: "The enemy battleships were ironclad and proof against our shells."

Thus, Korea's first ironclad boats were not those on a tranquil canal but powerful war vessels of high mobility to engage and fight the enemy on the stormy sea in a shower of shells.

In his letter addressed to the king in 1592, Admiral Li Soon Sin wrote:

"In anticipation of invasion by the Island Barbarians (Japanese —

Tr.) your humble servant has prepared Tortoise Boats. The bow of the boat is in the shape of a dragon head through whose mouth guns are fired; the whole deck is clad with tortoise shell-shaped armour spined with nails all over. From inside the ship we can observe outside but the enemy cannot see us; and the vessel can dash into any size of enemy fleet and shell it."

Carrying ten oars on either gunwale, the Tortoise Boat had a speed of 6 to 7 knots and was of such light draught that there was hardly any danger of being stranded. The ship was also easy for steering.

The dragon-head-shaped bow was its characteristics. With it, the boat could crush into enemy ships, or spit sulphur and other fire to burn the enemy ships. Then it also made smokescreen. At the same time, from under the figure-head and from the sides guns were fired.

The Tortoise Boat had a total of 72 loopholes so that it could deliver a fierce and uninterrupted attack from all sides, bow and stern included.



Up to then, the board-by-board engagement was regarded as the set way of all naval battles. However, the Tortoise Boat furnished the first instances of mobile tactics in naval battles.

Such ironclad war vessels were of course not made in a day. Tracing back to antiquity, the people of Ancient Josun (the first Korean state which existed for centuries before Christ on a territory stretching from the northwestern part of Korea to the Liao River basin in China) traded by sea route with the Hsueh region of China in the 12th century B.C. During the reign of the Koryu dynasty (10th century to late 14th century) Koreans floated big wooden ships.

Such developed shipbuilding made further progress in the following era. Towards 1430 wooden nails gave place to metal ones in shipbuilding. From then on, more and more iron was used to make sea-going craft. For instance, no less than 3,352 keun (One keun equals about 1.3 pounds.) of iron went in the vessel "Walja" made in 1433.

As for war vessels, already in those days appeared high-speed "Bigudo" boats (something like today's speed boat) and "Spear boats," whose boards were planted with daggers and spears, and the famous Tortoise Boats.

The improvement and completion of the Tortoise Boat which occupies an important place in the world's shipbuilding industry is the result of the development of shipbuilding technique of the preceding ages.



A DAY WITH A CHULLIMA WORKTEAM

Members of the Choi Choon Ja Twice Chullima Workteam of the Pyongyang Silk Mill are not only taking the lead in production: they are making great efforts to enhance their technical levels scoring great results.

Their likes and dislikes and hobbies vary, but the entire workteam members, 29 of them, are fond of reading and sports. And everyone is a good amateur musician. They are living up to their motto "One for all, all for one" in their work and study.

Cherishing an immense love of the collective, they help each other and devote their all to the prosperity of the country.

Discussion is held over a technological book even during a break



Pooling their efforts they are achieving remarkable successes



The advanced girls are always there to help others who are behind

When the day is over at the shop another interesting life is awaiting them at the dormitory





Look, these are Yankees!

THIS IS THEIR TRUE NATURE

HERE is a picture of an American soldier with a satanical grin on his face. A hand of his is holding a Korean boy by the neck whom he has just shot to death. This is a souvenir picture of American soldiers in South Korea!

In this one piece of picture you can peep into the real nature of the Yankees who call themselves "gentlemen of the 20th century." These "gentlemen," the U.S. imperialist aggressors, are re-acting barbarity and racialism — slaughter and extermination—what their forefathers did to the Indians.

They make no scruple to kill innocent lives in South Korea—they shoot, beat the people to death. They drive their cars over them.

These homicidal lunatics would kill a three-year-old child playing by an oil pipe branding him a gasoline thief! They would shoot a Korean farmer who was collecting firewood in the mountains, saying that they mistook him for a "pheasant".

The U.S. scoundrels that have lost even the last spark of human conscience and morality rape women and girls, shave off their hair, strip them naked, and then drive them out into the street.

In South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressive army are not only moral perverts, but gangsters. In broad daylight armed American soldiers would encircle a village and ransack every house, raid shops, and rob the passers-by of their money and valuables.

There are too many to enumerate every case of U.S. savagery in South Korea — blood-shed, lynching, vandalism.

In recent months, the U.S. aggressive army has gone so far as to test an atomic shell using South Korean inhabitants as the target.

Not satisfied with carbines, pistols, jack knives and other manslaughter weapons, now they are using atomic weapons. On November 21 last year, they fired an atomic shell, which they had illegally brought in South Korea, on the innocent inhabitants collecting firewood in the mountains, killing nine of them instantly.

Such outrages of the U.S. army are beyond imagination of an ordinary man, and they reveal the true colour of U.S. imperialism in the garb of "civilization".

Washington rulers are inspiring their mercenaries to despise other nations, invade other countries, and exploit, kill and insult the people in those countries.

In the past Korean war the U.S. army headquarters issued a directive which read to the effect:

Kill everyone! Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children and old people. You will be serving your country as American citizens by killing as many as possible.

And referring to the "education" of American soldiers, the Pentagon holds that they will make these soldiers stern and brave to kill people.

An article "What's a Soldier?" which appeared in the New York

Times Magazine contained the following passage: The government is paying \$30,000 for you. You can repay this by fulfilling your duty of killing as many lives as possible.

All this fully demonstrates that the U.S. imperialists are systematically instilling the notion of misanthropy in the minds of their soldiers.

Educated and encouraged by the U.S. rulers and imbued with all evil practices of their forefathers, the U.S. imperialist aggressive army men are committing bestial atrocities not only in South Korea but in all parts of the world.

As is known to everyone, the Yankee beasts are incessantly committing all kinds of outrages against the Negroes—bestial repression, lynching, terror. Such cases are too many to enumerate.

We feel burning indignation at U.S. imperialism whenever we see in the publications pictures of Negroes being bitten by the ferocious American police dogs, being clubbed to unconsciousness and dragged away, of the Negro with letters K.K.K. carved on his abdomen with the knife.

Such atrocities are to be seen not only in the United States itself but also in Asia, Africa, Latin America and all other parts of the world where they set their feet on.

Such outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are not only an expression of high insult and contempt for the peoples of these countries but are a grave challenge to humanity, making a mockery of human conscience and civilization.

Today the entire Korean people are waging a stubborn anti-American, national-salvation struggle in order to rescue the South Korean people from the blood-stained hands of U.S. imperialism. And the honest-minded people the world over are raising their voices to denounce and condemn U.S. atrocities. It is therefore only too natural for the people everywhere to put up a valiant struggle, with arms in their hands, to drive out the aggressive U.S. army from their countries.

The U.S. imperialists, the arch-enemy of the world people and vicious murderers, will have the judgement of the people who will certainly drive out the enemy from their territories.



The U.S. fighter plane shot down by the self-defensive fire of our side when it intruded into our air space

BREAKER OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

U.S. aggressors taking the remains of the pilot

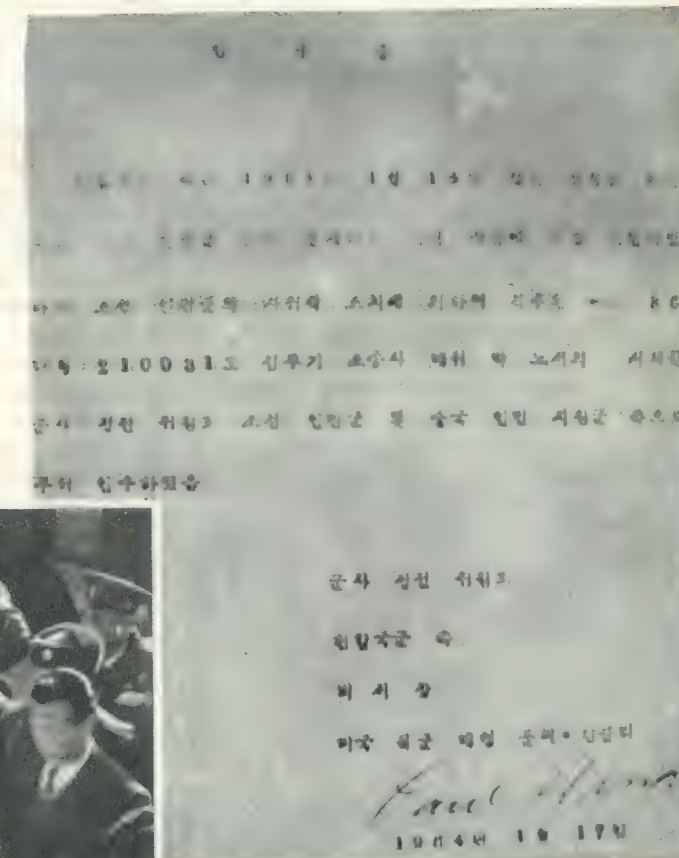


THE U.S. imperialists in South Korea are staging incessant provocations and hostile acts against North Korea.

As in the previous meetings, at the 182nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjom on January 16, the crimes of the Yankee aggressors were thoroughly exposed.

On January 14 the U.S. side in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement committed another provocation by dispatching five F-86D fighters into the air space of North Korea across the military demarcation line in the east, central and west parts almost at the same hour. The recent intrusion was the 1,402nd case of U.S. violations of our air space since the conclusion of the Korean Armistice Agreement in July 1953.

The U.S. fighter planes that violated our territorial sky in broad daylight were met with the self-



"Confession of the Aggressors"—receipt for the body of the intruder signed by the secretary of the U.S. side

defence fire of our side, and one of them, F-86D No. 210031 belonging to the puppet air force was shot down over the township of Panmun, Panmun County, north of the demarcation line.

However, at the meeting of the Armistice Commission, the U.S. side, going back on their former admission of the intrusion in the face of the positive proof, alleged that the "accident" was due to "radio trouble."

But such flimsy arguments do not hold water. Five fighter planes violating our territorial air over various parts almost at the same hour develop radio troubles! All this shows more clearly the shamelessness of the American aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists have illegally occupied South Korea for the past 19 years, and they still refuse to take a lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war that they had unleashed. On the contrary, they are habitually violating the Armistice Agreement they themselves signed and are desperately preparing for new aggression.

To reinforce the South Korean puppet army they illegally ship into South Korea atomic weapons, missiles and other new-type weapons, expand their military installations and bases, and conduct provocative military exercises.

The U.S. side has committed wanton armed assaults against our side and sent continuously their aircraft, vessels, armed personnel, espionage agents and subversive elements into the demilitarised zone of our side, into our territorial air and waters.

Between July 1953 and December 1963 cases of U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement and hostile acts numbered over 11,700 (counting only those cases that our side made formal presentations at the Armistice Commission sessions). This figure means three cases a day.

These facts tell that the U.S. imperialists are the inveterate breaker of international agreements, and reveal more clearly the true nature of U.S. imperialism as an aggressor and a robber that is bent on aggravating tension for war in Korea, in the Far East and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists are war-maniacs and the enemy of peace.



My Impressions of New Algeria

RYUM TAI JOON

ALREADY half a year has elapsed since I visited Algeria as a member of the Korean people's mission to the ninth anniversary of the armed uprising of the Algerian people against French imperialism. However, my impressions of the heroic Algerian people still remain vivid in my mind.

When we arrived at the Algiers airport we were given a heart-warming welcome by government leaders and citizens of Algiers.

Though we were foreigners, quite strangers to them speaking a different language and with different custom, they greeted us as they would do their own kin.

What struck me first in Algeria was the people's open-heartedness towards their friends and burning hatred for the enemy.

The port was a picture itself. Tankers and fishing boats were busily plying, and in harmony with them the surroundings presented a beautiful scenery.

To win back this beautiful land the Algerian people had long waged a heroic struggle, and their stories were most moving: the six heroes who fired the first shot of

the armed struggle in the early hours of November 1, 1954; a sixteen-year-old girl heroine; then the story of a steel worker and squad leader.

French occupationists were not the only enemy of the Algerian people. During the liberation war of the Algerian people the U.S. imperialists gave active support to the French colonialists with 4,200 million dollars of aid and provided 75 per cent of the total war supplies the French occupation army needed.

No wonder, there was an Algerian veteran fighter who wrote the following note to his son before he died:

"Dear son! I am dying on the battle field fighting for the fatherland. I have received twenty-two wounds and there are American bullets and splinters planted in my body. Don't forget we have another enemy besides the French. It is the Yankees. We must fight them and win over them."

We visited the tombs of patriots and paid homage to them in memory of their lofty revolutionary spirit.

They closed their eyes before their beloved land of Algeria attained independence. But all their wishes, we saw, were being translated into reality on the land of Algeria.

On the national holiday the Algerian people exhibited joy and happiness over their casting off the colonial yoke and attaining the country's independence. A huge crowd of 200,000 citizens demonstrated on the Central Square, and it was very impressive.

The square was brimming with the spirit of the Algerian people who had driven out the colonialists with arms. The shouts of "Socialism or death!" "Down with the colonialists!" rang high, and placards bearing the Arabic inscriptions of "Long live African unity!", "Long live liberation of the oppressed!" and "Long live independent Algeria!" were waving everywhere.

"No colonialists on the globe can check our advance," spoke President Ben Bella in his moving address, and the square shook with thunderous applause.

We could see the spirit of Algeria reviving with great vigor. In once poor quarters under the French colonial rule we saw young women teaching the Arabic letters to grown-ups and children. Such words as "free Algeria," "long live the revolution," "oppose colonialism" were taught.

When we visited a farm once owned by a French, the head of the farm told us "French men call France a 'kingdom of grapes', but now the 'kingdom' is our country."

The Algerian people feel great pride in being masters of their country; they are filled with a sense of responsibility to their country. They will never allow the colonialists to put the colonial yoke on them again.

Our stay in Algeria was a short one, but we were well acquainted with the life and feelings of the people. Particularly, I was greatly impressed by the fraternal feelings and love the Algerian people expressed for the Korean people.

"The Algerian people are standing on the side of the Korean people. The peoples of the two coun-

tries are brothers. We are learning from the fine achievements you have scored. We are very happy over your wholehearted support for our country." This is what the Speaker of the National Assembly of Algeria told our delegation.

Our two countries are thousands of miles away from each other, but we are close neighbours in fraternity.

On the day of our departure a government leader of Algeria made the following parting words at the airport: "Let's fight to the last, farewell friends." In these simple words I felt keenly their firm solidarity with us Korean people and their firm resolve to fight to the last for the national independence and against imperialism and colonialism.



Algeria's fertile land confiscated from colonialists

The Algerian people staging demonstrations in support of the armed struggle of the people of Angola



Righteous National-salvation Struggle of Congolese People

THE patriotic armed uprising of the Congolese people which broke out in the Kwilu region to fight the old and new colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and the Adoula clique is spreading to all parts of the country.

The Korean people strongly condemn the U.S. invasion of Congo under the flag of U.N. and extend their wholehearted support to and express solidarity with the patriotic national-salvation struggle of the Congolese people who have risen up with arms in their hands for national independence and freedom.

The struggle of the Congolese people, an explosion of their long pent-up indignation at the tyranny of the imperialists and colonialists and their stooges, is a patriotic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their placeman, Adoula and his cohorts.

As is known, on June 30, 1960, the Congolese people after a protracted bloody struggle put an end to the 80 year-long Belgian colonial rule over Congo and won independence.

The "U.N. Forces" are repressing in cold blood the people everywhere in the Congo. But the patriotic young people of the country are waging an ever mounting struggle against imperialism



However, the priceless fruit won at the cost of the blood of the Congolese people was ruthlessly trampled down by the U.S. imperialists, and the Congolese people are put again under the yoke of imperialism, this time, of U.S. imperialism.

Hoping to strangle the Republic of Congo in its infancy, the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the world reactionaries instigated their stooges to start the sanguinary civil-war in Congo. Then the Yankees made an inroad upon the Congo under the U.N. flag on the pretence of "restoration of order" and "mediation in dispute".

Once they are in Congo, the "U.N. forces" "took over" the positions held by the patriotic Congolese army and disarmed it, instead of disarming the aggressive Belgian army in Congo.

The U.S. imperialists and their followers made nothing of overthrowing the legitimate Congolese government and of repressing barbarously the Congolese patriotic strength.

It is an open secret that the Mobutu-Adoula clique, with the

backing of the U.N. forces, murdered Patrice Lumumba, leader of the Congolese people and Prime Minister of the lawful Congolese government, and arrested Deputy Prime Minister Gisenga.

In this way the U.S. imperialists employed all available means to build their political and economic footing in Congo.

As a result Congo, a newborn independent country, is under the military occupation of the United Nations, an aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists, and the Congolese people are completely deprived of independence and freedom. The people of Congo are under the yoke of colonial enslavement of U.S. imperialism.

All these facts point to one thing: the U.S. imperialists are trampling down the national independence of Congo; they are the most vicious enemy of the Congolese people; and the "U.N. forces" are no more than a tool of U.S. aggression.

The Congolese people's armed uprising to drive out the vicious enemy from their country is a righteous struggle.

Through their personal experience the Congolese people have come to realize that only the armed struggle against U.S. aggression will guarantee the country's true independence and liberation.

Together with the people of the world the Korean people, condemning resolutely the U.S. aggression against Congo, are extending their full support and encouragement to the struggle of the Congolese people.

The stubborn struggle of the Congolese people will surely sweep away the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists from their country.

The U.S. imperialists must be made to go their hold of Congo and the "U.N. forces", a tool of U.S. aggression, must withdraw from Congo at once.

Ghanaian People's Fight for Sovereignty

THE Korean people, in common with the honest-minded people the world over, are indignant at the subversive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists against Ghana.

To overthrow the present Government of Ghana, the U.S. imperialists having mustered their stooges and supplied them with weapons, are making no scruple of committing criminal activities against Ghana — sabotage, subversion, and rumour-mongering.

After the failure of an attempt on President Nkrumah's life on January 2, the U.S. imperialists spread malicious rumours against the President, instigating the subversive elements of Ghana to create social disorder. Then seizing a favourable opportunity, it was Washington's scheme, they attempted to stage a coup against the Nkrumah Government.

All U.S. plots and threats against Ghana constitute the outrageous intervention in the domestic affairs of Ghana and gross infringement on its sovereignty.

Such schemes and intervention activities of the Yankee imperialists who came to Africa with the noose of neo-colonialism reveal once again that the U.S. imperialists are the enemy of the Ghanaian people and the entire African people.



Citizens of Accra, the capital of Ghana, demonstrate in front of the American Embassy

The people of Ghana demonstrating against the U.S. imperialists who interfere in the internal affairs of Ghana and insult the people



It is an open secret that these manoeuvres and plots were the making of the U.S. embassy and the "peace corps" under instructions from Washington.

The "peace corps" is an "outpost unit" paving the way for the U.S. imperialists to penetrate and control the vast "neutral zones" of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

As the awakening of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries enhances and as the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle mounts, the U.S. aggressors, who came to know that force alone would not bring them success in their aggressive schemes, are sending teachers, technicians and physicians in the disguise of "peace corps" to more than 40 countries of Asia and Africa to pave the way for aggression.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the "peace apostles" are spies, wreckers and saboteurs. The members of the "peace corps" are working to poison the minds of the people of these areas with the notion of American worship, gather intelligence in liaison with the secret intelligence organs of the United States, sabotage and subvert the progressive forces, and to pave the way for the political and economic aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

Their true colour was unmasked more clearly by the happenings in Ghana.

The U.S. imperialists are manoeuvring to realize their aggressive ends in the countries that are struggling to eliminate the aftermath of colonialism, promote the independent development and to carry out a peace-loving foreign policy.

Such manoeuvrings are not limited to Ghana. They assassinated Lumumba and overthrew the legitimate government of Congo; they effected military coups on more than 20 occasions in Latin America in the past few years to set up reactionary and dictatorial puppet regimes with their stooges; they intensified their subjugation policy.

Though the U.S. imperialists are raising clamour about the "peace corps" or "aid", their aggressive

nature is revealing more clearly, and the peoples of underdeveloped countries resolutely condemn them as days go by.

In its article entitled "Peace Corps or Battle Corps?" the Ghanaian Times justly wrote that the "peace corps" is pursuing aggressive aims to penetrate Africa with neo-colonialism.

Under the signboard of "peace" and "aid" the U.S. imperialists are working hard to deceive the peoples who have risen up in the anti-

imperialist, national-liberation struggle, and to subjugate them forever. But never will they be fooled, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America including the awakened Ghanaian people. They will safeguard their national sovereignty and independence.

The Korean people extend their active support to and express solidarity with the struggle of the Ghanaian people and resolutely condemn the ignominious manoeuvrings of the Yankee imperialists.

STAMPS OF KOREA

TALE OF HEUNGBO

The Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a set of five stamps devoted to the "Tale of Heungbo" on December 12, 1963.

"Tale of Heungbo" is a story written in the 18th century based on folklore.

The story shows the contradictions and corruption of the feudal society through the life of Heungbo, diligent and poor, and his elder brother Nolbo, greedy and miserly.

These stamps show the life of Heungbo.

Stamp 1, 5 jun, shows Heungbo and his wife working hard in the fields, ploughing and sowing.

Stamp 2, 10 jun, shows good-hearted Heungbo and his family taking care of a young swallow with a broken leg.

Stamp 3, 10 jun, shows the young swallow coming back in the following spring with a gourd seed to repay the kindness of the Heungbo family.

Stamp 4, 10 jun, shows Heungbo and his family reaping a very big gourd in the autumn.

Stamp 5, 10 jun, shows Heungbo cutting the gourd to find many treasures, gold and silver, and everything they need.

All these stamps measure 26 x 39 mm.

Offset in colours.



도라지 라령

DORAJI TARYUNG
PICKING BELL-FLOWER

A Folk Song

Music notation for the song "도라지 라령" (Doraji Taryung). The notation is in G major, 4/4 time, and includes lyrics in Korean and English. The song is a folk song about picking bell-flowers.

도라지 도라지 도라지
do ra ji do ra ji do ra ji

심심산천에 백도라지
sim sim san chun e baik do ra ji

한두뿌리만 캐여도
han doo poo ri man kai yu do

대바구니에 스리살 다 넣는다
dai ba goo ni e seu ri sal sal da num noo na

메헤요메헤요메헤요
e he yo e he yo e he yo

어아라난다지화자자줄네
e ya ra nan da ji hwa ja ja jot ne

네가새간장을 스리살 다 넣는다
nega naigan jangeul seuri sal sal da nok in da

1. Bell-flowers, here and there all over,
Bell-flowers of the deep valleys.
With one or two roots
My basket is full.

Refrain:

Eheya, eheya, eheya,
Eyara nanda, jihwajaja jotne,
I adore you,
You lovely bell-flowers.

2. Bell-flowers, here and there all over,
But you're mischievous.
Why, of all places, must you stand in clefts of the cliff?



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